

The Anniston *Hot Blast* is "surprised to see several of our [its] State exchanges urging that men who run for office as independents should be politically and socially ostracized."

So should we be, if any of our State exchanges should advocate the social ostracism of Independents; but none of our State exchanges have ever advocated any such thing, and we undertake to say that the *Hot Blast* cannot point to two papers in Alabama which have done so, much less "several." It is thus putting out such misrepresentations of the feeling here that goes far to injure our State and retard immigration. So far as we have observed, no newspaper in this State has gone further than to advocate the exclusion of Independents from the party caucus; and this is urged as a means of preserving party organization, rather than for the purpose of punishing Independents. How is a party to preserve itself, if men are allowed to set themselves up in opposition to its nominations and thus defeat the purpose of the party, if these same men are to be allowed afterwards to come into the councils of the party and there wield an influence in shaping its policy? Would not the admission of Independents to the party caucus have a tendency to encourage Independentism and break down party lines and destroy party organization? It is a principle of self defense which dictates that they should not be allowed to participate in party caucuses, and we undertake to say that neither the Democratic nor the Republican parties, in any State of the Union, allow men who refuse to abide its nominations, all the privileges of full fellowship. It has been the constant and invariable rule in Alabama, and will be the rule again during the sitting of the Legislature, unless there is some powerful influence brought to bear to admit Independents to the caucus, for the purpose of securing their votes in the contest over the United States Senatorship. Independents in the Legislature are not debarred any of the privileges of Legislators. As such they have their votes in open House. But the party they opposed in the election previous does not see proper to invite them into its councils. That is all, and it is perfectly legitimate and right.

During the dark days of reconstruction, when the Republican party struck us with mailed hand, some newspapers did advocate the social ostracism of those Republicans who consorted with the negroes for bad purposes; but now there is not a paper in the State that advocates the social ostracism of Republicans, much less independent Democrats. The *Hot Blast* must have gotten hold of the files of some newspaper published fifteen years ago. Let it put on its spectacles and examine the date of the papers it quotes from, and see if it is not mistaken when it says "several" papers in the State are now advocating the social ostracism of Independents.

A letter to Mr. H. L. Stevenson of this place, from an attorney in a town of West Virginia throws some light on the mysterious disappearance of B. F. Ayers, the depot agent of the A. & A. Railroad at Anniston. The writer stated that he had read an account of Ayer's disappearance and a description of the man in the Nashville American, and that the description and name tallied exactly with that of a man of that town who had mysteriously disappeared from there in like manner. He thought Ayers to be one and the same man in both instances, and wanted to know more of the matter. This disposes effectually of the theory that Ayers was foully dealt with. The next question is how deeply did he get in debt during his year's stay in Anniston.

Notwithstanding the drouth has cut the crops short, our farmer friends are cheerful and hopeful. This is the philosophical way to take life. There is no use in grieving over what cannot be helped.

We are glad to note that the editors of the Cross Plains *Post* have vigorously disclaimed the interpretation almost universally put upon their language about Confederate Soldiers a few issues back. They were only unfortunate in the use of their language or neglected to add a sentence setting out clearly their exact meaning. We were loth to believe at the time that they really meant what their words clearly implied and had determined to let them pass, and should have done so, but for the demand made upon us by Confederate soldiers to defend them from what they deemed an unjust aspersion. We did so, and in doing so tried to be careful not to say anything hard of our neighbors of the *Post*, for as we have intimated, we felt that they would satisfactorily explain their meaning when their attention was called to the interpretation put upon their words by the public. They have done, and so far as we are concerned we are perfectly willing to accept the frank disclaimer of the *Post* of any intention to reflect upon the Confederate soldiers. We are glad that it has been made. We have only the very kindest of feeling for the two young men who are editing the *Post*, and we say in all sincerity that we should be sorry to see them ever take a position calculated to injure them in public estimation. We wish them and their newspaper enterprise the greatest success, and when they suppose that our article, eulogistic of the Confederate soldier, was written with the intention of hurting them, they are mistaken. We believe with them that the present generation of young men are capable of making the same sacrifices and encountering the same dangers their fathers did, if occasion should require, and we believe also that, if this country should be invaded by a foreign power, the Confederate soldiers would rush to arms as quickly to defend the country as they did to defend the South twenty years ago. They love the South better than any part of the Union. That is natural, for it is their birthland; but their patriotism is as broad as the whole country, and they would readily fight for it against the outside world, and with them would be found their sons who are the young men of to-day. We are all Southerners and patriots.

The Teachers Institute of Calhoun met in the Court House here last Saturday and had a very interesting time of it. The next time the teachers meet here, we would suggest that they spend two days here as the guests of our townspeople and go Friday in a body to witness the plan of instruction in the State Normal School here. We are sure they would find it pleasant, if not profitable. Our people are anxious that this school should be thoroughly understood by the people of the county, and no men in the county can do more in this direction than the teachers of the county. It is in no sense conflicts with other schools, but will prove a great help and benefit to them when sufficient time has elapsed to allow the results of its work to begin to appear.

Mr. Jas. Greene, of St. Clair county, is spoken of favorably as chairman of the Committee on Education in the House. He is the very man for the place. His long service in the office of the State Superintendent of Education well qualifies him for the work. He would also make a useful member of the Judiciary Committee. The people of St. Clair county have rendered the State a signal service by the election of Mr. Greene.

Messrs. Robt Adams and A. O. Stewart have located an excellent gin at the old Abernathy tan yard building near the depot, and are now prepared to gin cotton on good terms. Everything is new and the gin is of the Magnolia make. Give them a trial. sept 20-mos.

Anniston is to have a telephone exchange and speaks of connecting herself with Jacksonville. Wish she would.

Mr. Ott Smith, of Oatchie was in town Tuesday, and paid a visit to the State Normal School.

Choccolocco valley was well represented in Jacksonville Monday by quite a number of her leading citizens.

Let each one of our subscribers try to send the *Republican* at least one good subscriber from among his neighbors this fall.

Miss Augusta Hoke left for Bartow, Florida, Wednesday to spend the winter. We hope that she may have a pleasant time in the land of flowers.

We have several hundred copies of a book entitled a Treatise on the Horse. It is a book of 91 pages, full of illustrations and valuable recipes. Each subscriber, who pays his subscription soon, will be given one of these books if he will call for it.

Last week we incidentally mentioned the bed of flint gravel to be found in the mountain near Jacksonville, which has the property of cementing itself and making a very fine pavement on exposure to the weather, and Tuesday we received a letter from Selma enquiring more particularly about it and expressing a desire to have a few barrels of it shipped there for experimental purposes. The *Montgomery Advertiser* also makes a note of it. Thus a newspaper is constantly advertising the section in which it is printed.

COLVIN'S GAP, Sept. 28th, 1884. Mr. Editor—The health of this neighborhood is good, except Maj. Canon's little boy, who has the rheumatism.

No rain since the first of August. Late corn ruined. Cotton cut short from one third to one half. Gardens burned up and no turnips.

Mr. Able Hollingsworth's school was out last Friday. Mr. Hollingsworth is a nice young man, and taught us a good school, we want him to teach again, that is sufficient praise.

If all those who talk of going to Texas get off, corn will be a drug in this section, so will old horses and cows. Well now if they all get off the wild hogs will take possession immediately.

No more now. COPPERAS BREECHES. Too Many Idlers.

There is no maxim of political economy more true than that which says that every person must live off the products of his labor or off that of some one else. Another statement as true as this is the statement that there are too many idle people in every community. In any given county fully fifty per cent of the population are habitual idlers. It is utterly impossible that any community can grow rich where this is true. Individuals may and do grow rich in idle communities, but an idle community never did and never can grow rich.

It is said that when the New York Central road was built, and its bonds put upon the market, an industrial community on its line purchased a large quantity of them. Years afterwards when the bonds became due, the road was unable to meet them and determined to ask the holders to take new bonds in place of those falling due. An agent of the company was sent to the community to see if they would consent to the exchange. After a day spent in examining the community, in which there was no idler, the chief stated that the community was willing to take new bonds for the old because they had more money than they could profitably use. He then stated that they had no idlers that all labored during the hours fixed by the council. They had begun with ten hours and found that it was too much. The surplus products and the cash in the treasury became too great and they reduced the hours to seven. Even this was too much time when all labored and all produced or utilized something. The hours were again and again reduced until at the time the railroad agent visited them they only labored for three hours a day and found that they made more money than they could profitably use.

This bit of true history explains why every community does not, at least produce more than its own needs. Too many idlers, too many consumers, too many middle men, too few workers, too few laborers, too many live off of the labor of one—*Birmingham Chronicle*.

Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, Commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition, has secured space for Alabama near the main entrance on St. Charles street.

## The Fighting Parson of Texas.

Galveston News. Texas still has some pioneer preachers. The San Angelo Standard reports briefly a sermon delivered last Sunday in that place by Andrew Jackson Potter, the fighting parson. Among other things, he said: "I have preached out here on the frontier for the past sixteen years, and I have lived and supported a large family. I must say, though, I got most of my support from the cowboys. Years ago, where the town of Uvalde now stands, I have skipped from thickets to thickets in my endeavors to escape from the leaden bullets that were flying around in order to reach a little old log school house where I could preach to a few women and children. Now, look at Uvalde to-day, with its five fine churches, whose spires point heavenward. I went to Fort Clark to preach several years ago, and started in without a church member, and at the end of twelve months I quit without a member. I thought that was the hardest place I had struck. One day just as the boys had been paid off, I was walking up the street and noticed a lot of soldiers and gamblers collected in front of a saloon. As I was passing, of one them hollered 'Hullo Parson!' I went across and they asked me to preach, saying this was the biggest crowd I'd ever have an opportunity to talk to in Brackett. I said: 'Gentlemen, preaching is my business, but I always make it a rule before beginning to take up a collection. Fifty cents is the regular donation.' Taking off my hat I started around. All that I presented the hat to threw in fifty cents until I came to a young gambler. He looked at the hat and shook his head, saying, 'Parson, I'd like to clip in, but I'm busted.' I got more money in that place than any I have been in. Holding services at a place one time, I took up a collection for the support of missions. There was a poor old lady present who I noticed dropped a five dollar gold piece in the hat. I knew she was very poor and not able to afford so much, and thought she had intended throwing in a quarter, but made a mistake. So, next day I met her husband and said to him: 'Look here, your wife put a five-dollar gold piece in the hat yesterday. I think she must have made a mistake. No, no,' he replied, 'my wife didn't make no mistake. She don't fling often, but let me tell you, when she flings she flings.'"

The present newspaper discussion of secret marriages, Scotch marriages, etc., as instanced in the matrimonial experience of Mr. Blaine, will lead to bad results. Numbers of young fools in various sections of the country will get the idea into their silly heads that a secret marriage, without a license, minister or magistrate, and perhaps without witnesses, is an easy way of entering into a contract which they have heretofore been taught to regard as a very solemn piece of business, hedged about with certain formalities and restrictions. Before these young persons go too far they would do well to consider the unspeakable anguish which Mr. Blaine brought upon himself and his family by such folly. The old fashioned way of courting and marrying is the best. An engagement should be widely known for a long time, and there should be no secret nonsense about the marriage ceremony. When infatuated lovers depart from the usual forms and decide themselves with the idea that they are doing something very romantic, they are simply acting like idiots and laying up trouble, and perhaps disgrace for the future.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

GLASS HOUSES. "Those Who Live in Glass Houses Should Not Throw Stones." "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." It is amusing to see how tender-footed certain blood remedy proprietors have become of late. They make much ado about "apes and imitators," when none are sight. The proprietors of B. B. B. would say most emphatically that their remedy stands upon its own merit. Should we attempt to imitate, it would not be those who do not understand the modus operandi of that which they offer. Our own long experience in the profession precludes such an idea. The field for blood remedies is large and broad affording ample room for all present aspirants. We do not desire to close the door against others, neither shall it be closed against us. B. B. B. is the quickest remedy, does not contain mineral or vegetable poison, does not irritate, and is in the field as an honorable competitor for public favor. oct 4-mis.

Alabama's Largest Cotton Planter. The Times has thought for quite awhile that it would set the State papers right as to the largest planter in Alabama. The afore-said press having been badly misled by an editorial in our Union Springs contemporary, Roberts and Slater are not the largest planters in Alabama. Mr. R. B. Comer at Spring Hill runs 225 plows and will gather from his plantation 2,000 bales of cotton. The Bullock county plantation will gather, we believe, a thousand bales less than this. The Herald will doubtless now set its neighbors right.—*Enterprise Times*.

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## A POLITICAL REMINISCENCE.

How Henry Clay Took His Defeat After He Supposed He Was Elected.

The following interesting incident was related many years ago by Mrs. Robert Todd, of Kentucky, the step-mother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and has never before been printed: The Todds and Clays were always on intimate terms, and in 1844 were living near each other in Lexington, Ky. Henry Clay and James K. Polk were then rival candidates for the Presidency, the chances, as was generally supposed, being strongly in favor of the great Whig leader. As it turned out, however, the contest was much closer than had been anticipated, and finally advice from other States showed that the result hinged upon the vote of New York. There were no telegraphs in those days, and news had to come by slow course of mails. The New York mail was due in Lexington about ten o'clock in the evening of a certain day, and it was known would tell the story of victory or defeat. As it happened, a young lady relative of Mr. Clay's was to be married on the same evening, and insisted upon his presence, though under the circumstances he would have much rather have remained at home. Mr. and Mrs. Todd attended this memorial wedding party, which was not large, and composed almost exclusively of the family connections and intimate friends—all ardent Whigs, and of course deeply interested in the pending political event.

As the hour for the arrival of the mail approached, Mrs. Todd saw two or three gentlemen quietly leave the room, and knowing their errand watched eager for their return. When they came in she knew by the expression of each countenance that New York had gone Democratic. The bearers of bad tidings consulted together a moment in a corner, and then one of them advanced to Mr. Clay, who was standing in the centre of a group, and handed him a paper. Mrs. Todd aware of what it contained, fastened her eyes upon him. He opened the paper, and as he read the paragraph which sounded the death knell of his political hopes and life long ambition, he saw a distinct blur shade begin at the roots of his hair, pass slowly over his face like a cloud, and then disappear. Without saying a word upon the subject which monopolized all of his thoughts, he laid down the paper, and, turning to a table, filled a glass with wine, and, raising it to his lips with a pleasant smile, said: "I drink to the health and happiness of all assembled here." Setting down the glass, he resumed the conversation as if nothing had occurred, and was as usual the life and light of the company. But Mrs. Todd said that as soon as the contents of the paper was known, "a wet blanket fell upon everybody," and in half an hour all the guests had departed with heavy hearts, feeling that gallant "Harry of the West" had fought his last Presidential battle and lost the prize forever.—*St. Louis Globe Dem.*

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## Important to Parents and Others. The Orphans' Home.

We have had a great improvement in the health of our children by the use of Swift's Specific. We had among the children some who had scrofula—notably one case in which it was

UNMISTAKABLY HEREDITARY. We got some of Swift's Specific and gave it to this case, and in a short while it was cured sound and well. It was as bad a case, I think, as I ever saw, and had been under excellent physicians with no permanent relief. We have been giving it to all the children as a health tonic. We have four children and one seamstress, who, for years have suffered intensely every spring with erysipelas, and though they had been taking Swift's Specific only in small doses as a health tonic, they all, without exception passed through "his spring without a touch of the complaint."

A young lady of the institution, who has been with us for years, has been troubled with most aggravated rash ever since she was a child. She tried all the known remedies that are prescribed for it with no benefit; but she has been cured by taking Swift's Specific, and has had no return of the trouble.

It is such an excellent tonic, and keeps the blood so pure, that the system is less liable to contract disease. All of the teachers and children who are old enough to know, agree with me in believing it is the greatest medicine known. My faith in it is unbounded, and I and my assistants take great pleasure in recommending it to every one. I can at all times be found at the Home, and will take pleasure in seeing or corresponding with any who is interested in the remedy.

Rev. L. B. FAIRBANKS. Orphans' Home, Macon, Ga. Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants. Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y. office, 159 W. 23d St. bet. 4th and 5th Aves. Philadelphia office, 1205 Chestnut St.

## The Three Candidates.

From the Lynn Bee. Blaine is a married man, Butler is a widower, Cleveland is a bachelor.

Butler was born in New Hampshire, Cleveland in New Jersey and Blaine in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland is forty-seven years old, Blaine fifty-four and Butler sixty-six.

Blaine is a Presbyterian, Butler an Episcopalian, Cleveland a Congregationalist.

Butler is heavier than Blaine; Cleveland is the heaviest of the three.

Cleveland's hair is turning. Blaine has gray hair, Butler is bald.

Blaine's favorite instrument is the accordion, Butler's the bagle, and Cleveland's the bassoon.

Butler drinks old wine, Blaine likes brandy and seltzer, Cleveland prefers beer.

Cleveland has always been a Democrat, Blaine always a Republican, Butler has been everything.

Blaine wears a full beard, Butler and Cleveland only wear mustaches.

Butler is an L. L. D. and so is Blaine, but not so is Cleveland.

Cleveland is the poorest of the three candidates, Butler is richer than Blaine and Cleveland together.

Butler and Cleveland are lawyers by profession, Blaine is a politician.

Butler's family consists of a son and daughter, Blaine has six or seven children.

Both Butler and Blaine are grandfathers, but Cleveland is not.

Blaine makes his speeches rapidly, Butler delivers his orations deliberately, Cleveland's style is concise and polished.

Butler wears the smallest shoe of the three, Cleveland the biggest.

Cleveland seldom jokes, Butler is witty, Blaine laughs at other people's wit.

All the candidates have big heads, but Butler has the biggest.

We have received the *Cleburne* (Tex.) Weekly Telegram an ably edited and newsy sheet. We find the name of a former county man, Mr. W. W. Woodward as one of its editors and note the impress of his facile pen in its editorials. Mr. Woodward is a young lawyer of decided promise, and while Calhoun regrets to give him up she is ever proud to claim him as a son.—His many friends here will watch with interest his course in the State of his adoption.—*Cleburne Telegram*.

Gen. Grant, the retired financier, called upon Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and paid his respects. Mr. Grant's business partner, Mr. Ferdinand Ward, who is a great admirer of Mr. Blaine, has not called yet, owing to circumstances over which he has no control. He is to some extent beyond the reach of "magnetism" at present.

## Bingham's Bill.

An Old Matter Almost Forgotten.

State Examiner J. W. Lapsley has discovered that Arthur Bingham still owes Alabama about \$1,500. Bingham was treasurer of the state in 1890-70 and again in 1872-74. In 1876 suit was begun against Bingham in the city court of Montgomery to recover \$100,000 claimed to be due the state, and which amount it was claimed that Bingham appropriated to his own use while treasurer. The matter was left to arbitration. Messrs. Elmore, Fitzpatrick and George F. Moore being appointed arbitrators. Bingham proved that he was not due the state more than \$1,500, and the arbitrators so reported to the court. Judgment was entered for that amount against Bingham and his sureties. Bingham's sureties were Judge Bruce, Postmaster Buckley, Postmaster Cochran, of Selma, and other republican lights; and a deed of trust was made by Bingham to A. A. Wiley on the old Journal building on Perry street, and other real estate in Montgomery and in Talladega county.

This matter appears to have been entirely forgotten, but Mr. Lapsley has taken steps looking to the recovery of the \$1500. How it has remained so long unsettled is not clear.

## Gen. Robert Toombs.

It is well known that this distinguished Georgian is still an "unreconstructed" rebel. It is also thought that he was a fiery and untamed secessionist at the beginning. The late Gen. Pope Walker, of Huntsville, Ala., fifteen years ago gave a graphic and interesting history of the cabinet meeting the night before Fort Sumter was bombarded, and in that conversation paid a high compliment to Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia. Gen. Robert Toombs with all his impetuosity, violently opposed the assault. Gen. Walker said he passed the floor like a caged lion, and suddenly straightening himself up in all his physical and intellectual grandeur, he imploredly said: "Gentlemen, I beseech you to pause and reflect before you give an order which will shake the continent and drench the land in blood."

W. A. Ford, charged with the seduction of his wife's niece, Miss Atkinson, of Spalding county, Ga., has been arrested at Knoxville. He is now in jail. Ford married near Orchard Hill, afterwards ran off with the young lady, and soon deserted her and went to Calhoun county, Ala., and married again. His wife's father living over there has been wanting him back to care for his wife and child. One of his wives is living in Spalding county. He will be carried to Spalding county soon to answer the charge of seduction.—*Chattanooga Times*.

## Death of J. Augustus Storey.

Birmingham Chronicle. A telegram from Talladega informs us of the death of Mr. Gus Storey, of that city. Mr. Storey was in the prime and strength of his young manhood and was widely known as one of the best and most successful merchants in the state. He was the active member of one of the largest mercantile establishments in North Alabama. He was ill for a short time before his death, which was caused by congestion.

## Wants to Hear of Her Sons.

An old and very worthy colored woman, whose name is Katie Page, No. 606, Taylor street, Augusta, Georgia, is anxious to hear from her two sons who she believes living somewhere in Alabama. Their names are John Henry Page and Alex. Washington Taylor. They were formerly slaves of Mr. John Cloud, Madison, Georgia. She asks the colored ministers to read this notice to their congregations.

In Perry county Pennsylvania, the Dennison Iron Company posted a notice of a reduction of ten per cent in the wages of its employees. This was responded to by the workmen in the shape of an essay of Jos. G. Blaine hung in the rolling mill, and bearing on its breast a placard with the following words written on it: "Jos. G. Blaine is dead. The ten per cent reduction killed him." This is a significant straw.—*Selma Times*.

## His Foreman Drunk.

A California editor recently attempted to telegraph to friends in a neighboring town: "Cannot be down till Thursday—foreman drunk." He went down on Thursday, and was astonished by the hilarious manner in which his friends received him. It came out that the telegram, when received, read: "Foreman come down till Thursday—foreman drunk."—*Id.*











# A VERMONT BOARDING HOUSE.

And a Little Episode Which Disturbed Its Beautiful Harmony.

From a Vermont Exchange.

Ben Ridgely, an old newspaper man, who has the past twenty years been having a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match with the usual boarding house spread, is still alive, but weak. One day, early this month, he went to his landlady with a complaint.

"Madam," he said with a demure quiver in his voice, and a piece of wetness in each eye about the size of a buck-shot, "haven't I been a pretty good boarder for the two years I have been with you?"

"Why, Mr. Ridgely, of course you have. Only yesterday a lady asked me how long you had been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association," replied the lady in surprise.

"Yes, and when you gave us eggs with feathers on did I ever kick?"

"What's that?" stammered the old man, thrown off her balance by the suddenness of the blow.

"And did I ever insist on your clipping their wings?"

"Sir, I don't."

"And didn't I keep right on, even though you let the butter wear its hair banged, when you know I hated bangs?"

"Mr. Ridgely, this is going too far."

"And did I complain when I found a button in my pie, because there wasn't any button-hole in the flap?"

"Sir, I won't stand this any more. And did I report you to the Society of Prevention of Cruelty when I pitched that poor, helpless cockroach out of the biscuit?"

"Shut up, you—"

"Yes, and when I found a minnow in the milk, did I ask you whether you milked your cow with a fishing-pole or a seine?"

"What's that?"

"Don't mention it, madam. When the steak was a little tough, was I one of the boarders who sent a buzz-saw and a steam engine to the house?"

"I—I—I—"

"And did I ever object to paying for furniture repairs because the bread was so heavy that when I swallowed it, it knocked the bottom of the chair out?"

"You mean, good for nothing—"

"Don't get excited, madam. Did I ever inquire whether you draw your tea with a windlass or a chain pump?"

"Oh, you villain, you wretch, you—"

"I hear you, madam, and I want to ask if I ever reflected on your molasses by asking if you had a patent on that fly-trap?"

"Oh—oh—oh, you—"

"I ask, madam, did I ever do any of these things? And I answer by saying 'Never, no never.' Therefore I want to know why in the thunder—excuse my forcible language, please—when they bring me a plate of soup with a dishrag in it, they don't bring along a pair of scissors to cut the darned thing up so a man won't choke on it. That's all, madam."

When the lady was resuscitated, Ben was compelled to go out into the cold, cold world and get another boarding house. Such is woman's inhumanity to man.

The Indianapolis *Scout* seems to have Blaine in a corner, about his marriage. Blaine said in his letter to Phelps that during the winter following his marriage in Kentucky in June 1850, he came to have some misgivings as to the validity of this marriage without a license. But the *Scout* has obtained from the court records of Bourbon county, Ky., a copy of a bond made by James G. Blaine and W. A. McKim, given to obtain a license for McKim to marry Miss Sarah E. Stanwood, a sister of Blaine's wife. This bond is dated October 3, 1850, only three months after J. G. Blaine's Kentucky marriage, and nearly six months prior to his second marriage in Pennsylvania. —*Rome Courier*.

"Eating Crow."

In answer to a correspondent the San Francisco *Call* thus explains the origin of this expression:

"There is a story of a man who made a bet that he could eat a crow if cooked. His opponent surreptitiously sprinkled a lot of snuff over the bird, and when the crow eater attempted his task the snuff made him sick. Growing pale he laid down his knife and fork and ejaculated: 'I kin eat crow; I kin eat crow—but I'll be hanged if I hanker arter it.' Now the expression eating crow is applied to one who performs the unpalatable task of eating his own words, or supporting a man he has heartily abused."

English as She is Spoke.

Chicago News.

Perhaps the most beautiful utterances the Hon. John A. Logan made in his recent tour of New York State was this: "The relentless hand of treason had torn down the flag, trampled on it and spit upon it. etc. This was probably the same hand a Cincinnati reporter mentioned in his account of the death of a young lady at a ball."

"The festivities were at their height," said the reporter, "when suddenly the pale hand of death stalked in." So it will be seen that the Hon. Logan is not the only person in the world to be addicted to bulls of this entertaining character. It was Logan, we believe, in the course of eulogy upon President Garfield, said: "At an early age he was overtaken by the bitter pill of adversity."

# Most Valuable Place for Sale.

The undersigned is now offering his place at Martha's Cross Roads, in Alexandria Valley, for sale. It has 300 acres of fine land, and is in high state of cultivation. Good fencing, fine orchards and fifteen acres set in orchard grass. All improvements good. Good store-house and one of the best stands to sell goods in the country. For terms and further particulars address

C. MARTIN,  
Martin's X Roads, Ala.

# Blacksmith and Woodshop.

Depot St., Jacksonville, Ala.

The undersigned has recently opened up an excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best of tools and appliances; and is now prepared to do all work in his line.

Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

J. E. BEAL,  
dealer.

# CHRISTMAS

# And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

# HENRY A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

# Bookseller & Music Dealer,

ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and sold at unusually low figures.

Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Practical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Paperies, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Mottoes, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety. Harmoniums, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

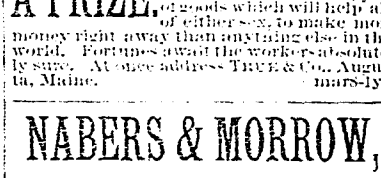
# SILVER PLATED WARE,

Jewel Cases, Goblets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc. Steel Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Photograph Frames, Picture Cord, Christmas and New Year Cards in Great Variety. Pianos, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited.

H. A. SMITH.

# Wheeler & Wilson

# NEW No. 8



Is the lightest running and has no noisy shuttle. It is so constructed to do all the heavy running and noisy shuttle machines. For Sale.

A. A. HAMMETT,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

# Agents Wanted.

Send for prices list and terms. WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,  
Mach-24  
Mach-24  
Mach-24

# A PRIZE.

Send six cents for postage, and receive a prize worth \$100.00. The prize is a box of goods which will help all, and of other sets to make more money right away than any other set in this world. For more details see the circular in this issue. At once address: TRICK & CO., Augusta, Maine.

# NABERS & MORROW,

# Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Agents for Chess Carley Co. Oils.  
BIRMINGHAM - ALABAMA.

Special attention to orders from country stores for Medicines, Liquors, Oils, Teas and goods in our line.  
Nov-24-13

# CONTINENTAL

# HOOF

# QINTMENT

Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Sprains and Sores.

Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

Ask your Storekeeper for it, or write direct to the manufacturers, AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

# Ramagnano & Henderson,

# Distillers and Dealers in Fine Liquors, Tobaccos, Etc.

HENDERSON'S MILLS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.

# P. O. Cross Plains, - - - - Ala.

Mr. Ramagnano has just selected the FINEST lot of Lincoln County Whiskey to which he calls the attention of his former customers and friends. We manufacture pure corn whiskey. Keep on hand Cabinet and Kentucky Rye, Brandies, Gin, Wine &c. We ship goods C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. We keep nothing but pure goods.

# GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.

may-21-7m

C. J. PORTER. C. D. MARTIN. S. R. WILKERSON

# Porter, Martin & Co.,

has just opened a full, fresh and complete stock of

# FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Also

# Hardware and Farmer's Supplies.

We expect to keep constantly on hand a good supply of

# Corn, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Oats &c.

We expect to sell for cash with the motto:

# "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

You can find us in the

# NEW BRICK CORNER,

Southwest corner Public Square, Jacksonville, Ala.

# CALL AND SEE US.

Respectfully,

# PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

# ANNISTON ALABAMA.

# WM. M. LINDSAY,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—

# FURNITURE,

China, Crockery, Glass and Queensware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Etc.

Staple Spring Beds, Spiral Spring Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses, Hair Matts, Cotton, Shuck, and Straw Mattresses, Pillows, Canvases, etc. Also, Large and Small, Perforated Cane, Rattan and Wood Seat Chairs, Frames, Mouldings.

# Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.

# UNDERTAKER.

I have constantly on hand a full assortment of

# Burial Cases, Caskets, Etc.,

Hearse and Carriages furnished at reasonable prices. Orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise receive prompt attention day or night.

# ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

# DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

# PURE FRESH DRUGS,

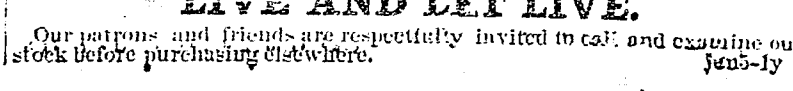
NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE, JACKSONVILLE.

Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He knows from long experience the wants of the community, and in his selection of stock, has endeavored to meet every requirement.

# The Celebrated Daniel Pratt Improved Revolving Head

# COTTON GIN,

With Improved FEEDER and Condenser



These Gins, Feeders, and Condensers are without a rival, being the only Cotton Gin Machinery which has fully met the wants and the requirements of the Planter and Owner of Cotton. Send for Circular and Price List.

DANIEL PRATT GIN COMPANY,  
Prattville, Ala.

July-5-2m

# JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

W. C. CROW, Proprietor,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Alabama.

This hotel, under its new management has been entirely refurnished. Careful and polite attention given guests. Patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Rooms with all the modern and comfortable appointments will be made with monthly boardings.

dec-3-17

# Dr. J. E. CROOK,

OFFERS HIS

# Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria.

apr-22-17

# BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

G. W. PARSONS, W. J. PEARCE, R. R. KELLY,  
PARSONS, PEARCE & KELLY,

Attorneys at Law,  
Talladega and Oxford, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and Cleburne counties and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Land Litigation, the Investigation of Titles, and suits by and against Corporations specialties.

# H. B. FEAGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ANNISTON, ALA.

Office rear room over 11th. Haply & Co's store, Noble street.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Jacksonville, Ala. J. J. WILKETT, Anniston, Ala.

# BROTHERS & WILKETT,

Attorneys at Law,  
Jacksonville and Anniston.

# BISHOP, STEVENSON & HANNA

Attorneys at Law,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

# CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

# ELLIS & WHITESIDE,

Attorneys at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

# H. F. Montgomery,

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO  
Justice of the Peace,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

Court second and fourth Mondays in each month.

# W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER,  
And Jeweler,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will repair the Wagon and Jewelry repairing on all Gold Watchmaking. A good stock of materials on hand at all times. Agent for the Elgin Watch Co. and agent for the Meridian Cutlery Co.

# B. G. McCLELEN,

County - - - Surveyor,  
Alexandria, Ala.

# FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN AG'T.  
Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to wit:

Georgia Home, Ga.  
Central City, Ala.

# JAS. HUTCHISON,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,  
Jacksonville Hotel.

# Standard

LAUNDRY WAX

Preserves linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking, saves labor.

# NEW LIVERY STABLE.

# CROOK & PRIVETT,

(Successors to McClellan & Crook.)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our

# Vehicles and Harness are New,

# OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will give us a liberal share of patronage, we are, yours, respectfully,

# CROOK & PRIVETT.

# W. P. BREWER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

# Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Furniture.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Pickets, Barrels &c.

SALES ROOM—1st Avenue, between 29th and 30th Streets. FACTORY—Corner 16th Street, and 1st Avenue. SAW MILL—Four miles south of the City.

# BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

# CROW BROS,

DEALERS IN

# GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Present their compliments to the public and beg leave to assure them that they have now on hand the largest lot of

# Ready Made Clothing

ever kept by them, which they propose to sell at bottom prices. They have also in stock an excellent line of Ladies Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Brocades, etc., which they propose selling very low; also a general line of

# Family Groceries

always on hand, at lowest possible prices. They propose to sell to suit the times, and will be undersold by no one. The public is respectfully invited to call and see if their representations are not correct.

# UNSURPASSED

STOCK OF

# Spring and Summer Goods

Just received at the new and tastefully arranged Store Rooms of

# ROWAN DEAN & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

# Merchandise and Produce,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Our unusually large and varied Stock of Goods for this season were purchased in New York direct from Importers and Jobbers by our Mr. Rowan, who gave his personal attention to their selection.

# READY MADE CLOTHING

We carry a much larger stock than ever before. In this department, we can show goods from the very best to the cheapest grades in the very latest styles. We offer special inducements in prices in this department. Our stock covers everything embraced in a stock of

# GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We are also Agents for the sale of

THE WINSHIP COTTON GIN AND PRESS,

and other Cotton Gins, all lines of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

# STEAM ENGINES,

AND

# The Celebrated Tennessee Wagon,

AND SEVERAL OF THE BEST BRANDS OF GUANOS.

Remember the place. Brick Corner Store on old site of burnt store of Rowan, Dean & Co.

# LEDBETTER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In

# GROCERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS

—AND—

# GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

ANNISTON, ALA.

# STOCK FULL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

# Specialties.

Flour, Bacon, Lard and Country Produce

Through rates to Anniston on all Railroad lines, enable us to offer as good inducements as Rome or Atlanta merchants can possibly offer. We are enabled to handle cotton at Rome prices. Planters selling us can get Rome people for their cotton and in turn get goods at Rome prices. Merchants and give us a call.

In connection with our otherwise large business, we have, full and complete in all its departments, a first-class

# Millinery Establishment.

Ladies are requested to call and look over this branch of our establishment.

oct-20-17.



# Jacksonville

# Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

Mr. Jno. Nisbet, of Atlanta, was here this week on a visit to his mother and other relatives.

Genial Dr. Burke, of Helena, Ark., is in Jacksonville for a season.

Mr. Joe. Farmer, son of Capt. James B. Farmer, is here from Texas, on a visit to his parents. He is looking as if Texas climate agreed with him wonderfully well.

Dr. Ewing, Republican candidate for Congress from this District, was in Jacksonville Sunday, en route to Wedowee, where the campaign was to open. Gen. Forney and Col. Denson had preceded him by a day.

Gen. Jos. W. Burke, Collector of the Port of Mobile, came up to his home here, to remain awhile until the season is more advanced. He reports it extremely hot in Mobile at present. Gen. Burke is one of the company of gentlemen who own the right of way and the old grade from here to Gadsden, and he is taking quite an interest in the new movement looking to its immediate construction.

Commissioners' Court met here Monday in special session and elected Mr. Jno. Glover keeper of the poor, for Calhoun county, for the year 1885. The price fixed by the Court was \$6.75 per month for each pauper, and the rent of the county farm free. Several worthy gentlemen were applicants, but of course the court could not elect all of them, but had to take one of the number.

One of the amusements of the day here now is shooting for beef. A party of gentlemen buy a fat beef and shoot at a target for first, second, third, fourth and fifth choice, the fifth choice being the hide and tallow, other choices being the four quarters of the animal. Some fine marksmanship is displayed at these shooting matches. Beeves were shot for both Monday and Tuesday, and another will be shot for Saturday. It is the fashionable thing also for the party winning first choice to send the editor a choice stake. Mr. William Crow introduced the pleasing custom, and long may it be preserved.

It is a fact not generally known that Jacksonville is literally surrounded by beds of the richest iron ore in inexhaustible quantities and limestone of the best quality. The narrow gauge road from a short distance above this point runs into the Broken Arrow coal fields, but a comparatively few miles west of here. The completion of the road from here to Gadsden will give us such freight rates as will invite capital here for investment in iron manufacture. Cross Plains is also rich in the same way, and we regard it as certain that both these towns will catch some of the manufacturing capital which will pour into the South as soon as the panic is over and capitalists begin to unlock their money.

Hon. Jas. L. Pugh, one of Alabama's distinguished United States Senators was in Jacksonville Friday. The late hour at which he came from Gadsden and the fatigue he underwent in making the trip by back between the two points, prevented him from making a speech here. He talked freely to many gentlemen who called upon him, and expressed himself as very sanguine of Democratic success in November. He has very recently spent some time in New York, and he says that State is regarded as certain for Cleveland, as is also New Jersey. While the Democratic defection in New York is estimated at 10,000, the Republican defection is estimated at 30,000. The 10,000 disaffected Democrats will go to Butler, while the disaffected Republicans will vote square for Cleveland. Thus the 10,000 loss of the Democrats is offset by a gain of 30,000, which is really a loss to the Republicans of 60,000, because while that number is taken off of their party it is added to the Democratic party, making a change of 60,000. No turn the canvass can take is likely to overcome this immense difference.

Col. W. H. Denson, met the citizens of Jacksonville Friday and discussed the Railroad project between Jacksonville and Gadsden, and gave them a succinct history of the attempt of certain parties to gobble up the right of way between the two points, over the old grade, and then give Jacksonville the go by. Thanks to Col. Denson and other members of the company at Gadsden and the attitude of the company here, this disreputable scheme entirely failed. Arrangements were perfected by which work began several days ago at several points along the line. The gentlemen who were foiled in the attempt to take the franchise and property owned by Jacksonville men and turn it against the interest and to the injury of Jacksonville, indulged in some pretty tall boasting of their intention to take by force what they failed to get by trick; but they will hardly venture on so bold a step as this. The men who control this right of way and who are now engaged at work on the road, know well their rights and dare maintain them. It would be a very unhealthy undertaking for any set of men to attempt forcible seizure of a foot of their right of way and grade. This is a matter about which the men who control this road never intend to go into the courts. It will be settled then and there without the intervention of the courts, whenever anybody attempts a seizure of any part of the road. On this the people of Jacksonville and Gadsden and along the line are fully agreed.

Ben Butler has about played out as a considerable factor in the Presidential race. Even St. Johns, the Prohibition candidate, stood a better chance for votes than Butler, up to the time the story got afloat about his taking a "spiked" soda water sometime ago. St. Johns claims it to have been a mistake, we learn, but that is rather thin. He says that just as he asked for the soda water, a gnat flew into his eye and instantly closed it, and that the foolish drug clerk thought he had winked at him, and hence "spiked" his soda water; and that the awful mistake was not discovered until he had swallowed the unhallowed mixture. Since Butler has played out and St. Johns is under a cloud, Mrs. Belva Lockwood begins to boom up, and if she would only define herself on the Mother Hubbard dress, all might yet be well with her. But she stubbornly refuses to pronounce on this momentous question. If she persists in this course she will lose her place in the procession, and then Joe Matheson, the nominee of the commercial drummers, will loom up. Joe's hold is his fine qualities as a liar, but it will push him to beat Blaine's record in this regard.

Never before has the Republican party in this Congressional District been more thoroughly organized and aggressive than in this campaign; and it behooves all good Democrats to turn out to the polls in November and cast a vote for his party and his country. Here, before great apathy has been displayed in the Congressional elections, because there has been no opposition worth mentioning. The Democrats seeing this have determined to try and capture this Democratic stronghold by stratagem. This they cannot do if Democrats are awake. Let us all turn out on the day of election and give the Democratic nominee such a routing majority as will deter the Republican candidate from any attempt at a contest. Let the gallant Seventh preserve her proud record as one of the most reliable Democratic strongholds in the whole country.

From all parts of the country come nothing but most cheering news in regard to Democratic prospects in the coming Presidential election. All the signs point to Grover Cleveland as the next President by a real tidal wave majority.

Cairo, Oct. 7.—It is rumored here that Colonel Stewart has been killed at Berber.

We invite special attention to the prettily displayed advertisement of Brown Bros., Anniston. This is one of the very best firms of that live city. The gentlemen composing it are enterprising, fair-dealing and trustworthy. They have been merchandising in Livingston, in this State, for fifteen years and enjoy there a well deserved reputation for integrity, courtesy and that liberality toward customers which mark the successful merchant. Don't fail to call on these polite gentlemen and take a look at their elegant and varied stock when you go to Anniston.

**BURGLARY.**  
Monday night, after the attempt was made to break into the store house of Jno. Ramagnano, the same bold thief or another of same character, entered the dwelling house of Mr. H. F. Montgomery and stole his watch and some money from his pants pocket, in his sleeping room. Mr. Montgomery was awakened by his coat falling from the wall where he had hung it upon retiring. He arose and looked through the house, but failed to find any trace of an intruder. He retired, all unsuspecting that any one had been in the house. Next morning, however, he discovered his pants were missing. They were found on the front porch, and then Mr. Montgomery for the first time realized that he had been visited by a sneak thief. It would be well for people to keep a watch on their premises and nip this burglary business in the bud. It will be very annoying for our people to have to go through the experiences of some years ago on this head.

**ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.**  
Monday night about 11 o'clock, while a party of gentlemen were sitting in front of the hotel, their attention was attracted by the crash of glass in the direction of the store house of Jno. Ramagnano. One of them walked down to see what it meant, and he discovered that some one had attempted an entrance. He at once gave the alarm and the place was quickly surrounded and diligent search was made for the thief; but he was nowhere to be found. On examination it was found that he had broken the wooden shutters to a side window and had taken out one window light for the purpose of lifting the inside fastenings of the window sash. It is supposed he carelessly dropped the window light, and that he fled at the noise made by the falling glass. It was certainly a bold attempt at burglary, as the moon was shining very brightly and the window at which he operated was in full view from more than one point on the public square.

**GLASS HOUSES.**  
"Those Who Live in Glass Houses Should Not Throw Stones."  
The whole of Athens when I mean pursue it. It is amusing to see how tender-footed certain blood remedy proprietors have become of late. They make much ado about "rapes and imitations," when none are sight. The proprietors of B. B. B. would say most emphatically that their remedy stands upon its own merit. Should we attempt to imitate, it would not be those who do not understand the modus operandi of that which they offer. Our own long experience in the profession precludes such an idea. The field for blood remedies is large and broad affording ample room for all present aspirants. We do not desire to close the door against others, neither shall it be closed against us. B. B. B. is the quick remedy, does not contain mineral or vegetable poison, does not irritate, and is in the field as an honorable competitor for public favor.

**Cotton Gin.**  
Messrs. Robt Adams and A. O. Stewart have located an excellent gin at the old Abernathy tan yard building near the depot, and are now prepared to gin cotton on good terms. Everything is new and the gin is of the Magnolia make. Give them a trial.  
sept20-mos.

**Ohatchie Dots.**  
The continued dry weather has rendered good wholesome water scarce in some parts of our settlement.  
The hot sun is making the cotton open very fast and the farmers are taking advantage of the dry weather to sack the king.  
Not more than a half crop.  
Corn is generally very good in our section. Mr. R. P. Neighbors has the finest corn we have seen in many years. He says he will gather fifty bushels to the acre, and we verily believe it. The splendid corn crops of Messrs. Ott Smith and B. B. Nunnally were considerably damaged by the storm which passed over them about the first of September, the fodder being entirely destroyed.

**Our community was favored last week with the presence of several of the fair sex. We were happy to meet some of our old friends and school mates. Among these I may mention Miss Bettie Martin, of Martins X Roads; Miss Nannie Gray, of Grayton; Miss Bettie Greene, of Cave Springs, Ga.; Messrs. J. N. Martin and J. R. Ferguson, of Cane Creek, Mr. Gordon Frank, formerly of Jacksonville but now of Oxford, Mr. S. P. Howard and E. M. Reid, Esq., of Cane Creek.**

Splendid sermon at Oakbwocky church by Rev. G. D. Harris last Sabbath. He is a splendid speaker and preacher, and all who would like to hear a good sermon will do well to come out to Oakbwocky church the second Sunday in each month.

The young men's prayer meeting is progressing splendidly and is the most interesting meeting we have seen in our settlement for years. It is composed chiefly of the thirty-nine babes in Christ who joined the church at the close of the protracted meeting held here lately by Rev. Mr. Harris.

The Sunday school is progressing finely, and now that the severest of the summer is passed, a fuller attendance is expected.

Mr. W. S. Ledbetter has returned to his post as fireman, and is now making his usual trips over the E. & W. R. R.

The health of our community is generally good.

Business rather dull.

Collecting is all the go but very slow.

Cotton is on its way to Rome over the E. & W. R. R. by way of Cartersville.

We don't take much stock in politics, as the times as so hard now-a-days.

Ohatchie, like the balance of the big town, is wide awake and expecting a boom on another railroad.  
Re Rep.

**Senator Pugh's Views of Greenbacks and Tariffs.**  
Savannah Herald.  
Dr. Ira G. Wood and Hon. C. W. Hume interrogated Col. Pugh on various points, on Tuesday, intelligently and in no unbecoming spirit. In answer to the inquiry as to his belief as to the power of congress to declare treasury notes a legal tender, Col. Pugh put him self in line with all clearheaded Democratic statesmen, so far as we know, by saying that he believed that congress has no power to declare anything but gold and silver a legal tender for private debts. Col. Pugh, in answer to another inquiry, announced his ability to demonstrate that high protective tariffs does not and never did benefit the laboring classes. He says that a tariff proposed for the benefit of the poorer classes is a cheat and a fraud, that the capitalists who clamor for a tariff in their interest invariably cheat them out of the benefits that would seem to inure to them.

In his discussions of the education bill, Col. Pugh asserts that the bill passed by the Senate was as unlike the Blair bill as light is unlike darkness. He says he not only secured important amendments, but as a committee member on the education and labor committee, wrote out the entire bill that passed the Senate, and now is in the calendar of the House for action. Its regular order is unfinished business.

**STATE NEWS.**  
The Tuscaloosa Gazette is making war on "round-dancing." The Camden Agricultural Fair begins on Tuesday, October 28.

Hydrophobia is distressingly prevalent in many parts of Alabama. The farmers about Calera are expecting only half a crop of cotton this year.  
Thirty-nine bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Tuscaloosa a few nights ago.  
Up to date seventy-five bales of cotton have been received and shipped from Chilton.

Leue E. Parsons, and not Mr. Brewer, will oppose Thos. W. Sadler for congress in the Fifth district.

The Times says if Selma has anything to be proud of it is her public schools. Ditto of Birmingham.

Nelson Anthony killed Henry Simon near Floyd, in Elmore county, last Tuesday. The killing is said to have been done in self-defense.

W. P. Thompson, of Mason county, had the misfortune a few days ago to lose his ginhouse and four bales of cotton. Loss about \$1,200 or no insurance.

The tax collector of Mobile county is behind with the state taxes of 1883 because, as he says, the tax-payers of his county asked indulgence and he felt obliged to grant their request.

The following shows the church preferences of the one hundred and ninety cadets that have thus far been enrolled at the University of Alabama: Methodists, 66; Presbyterians, 42; Baptists, 39; Episcopalians, 39; Catholics, 7; Unitarians, 5. Total 190.—Tuscaloosa Gazette.

We are informed that there is a colored woman (old aunt Dolly) living in the fork of the Bigbee and Warrior rivers, in this county, who is 120 years old. She is in good health, threads her own needle and sews very well, though she is unable to walk and only gets about by crawling.—Enterprise.

A few days since, the carriage horses of the venerable Thos. W. Price, of Rehoboth, Ala., ran away and killed him. Mr. Price was an able educator and was universally beloved and esteemed by the entire country where he was known. He justly ranked next to the lamented Dr. Tutwiler as an educator.—Marion Democrat.

A very queer accident, which might, if it had proved serious, have been construed into a suicide, happened last Sunday at Taskgee. Mr. Barney DeRose, while ringing the church bell, was caught around the neck by the rope and jerked up about seven feet, very near, choking the life out of him before he could extricate himself.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record makes a semi-annual statement of the progress in the south during the last six months, showing an investment of nearly seventy millions in new and enlarged industrial enterprises, as follows: The aggregate investments foot up \$69,221,000. Alabama leading the list with \$13,849,000; Kentucky \$12,849,000; Virginia, \$12,492,000; Georgia, \$3,750,000; Maryland, \$3,591,000; North Carolina, \$3,630,000; West Virginia, \$2,425,000; Louisiana, \$1,590,000; South Carolina, \$1,529,000; Florida, \$1,506,000; Arkansas, \$750,000; Mississippi, \$767,000.

A reporter of the Enfield Bulletin has this to say of Glenaville, Russell county: While orange trees are the rage in Florida, LaConte pear trees in south Georgia and Alabama, pecan trees are likely to be the rage about Glenaville. Mr. J. H. Bass last year sold seventeen dollars worth of pecans from one tree. He sold them here in Enfield at fifteen cents per pound. Messrs. Bass and Paulina are each preparing an extensive pecan grove. The shade of one of Mr. Paulina's trees measured twenty-five feet across at noon. The nut bears from the planting in about the same time as orange trees, yields an equal value and the fruit is not so perishable as oranges. The pecans grown at Glenaville are of the best quality. There are several of these trees bearing in Jacksonville, Ala.

**A High Priced Bible.**

Tuscaloosa Gazette.  
Mr. W. W. Paschal, for many years on the Alabama tripod, is in our city, and will probably make it his future home. He published the Alabama Reporter, at Gainesville, Ala., in 1847. We heard a story on him which is too good to keep. While he was publishing that paper an old gentleman from the hill country came into the office and wanted a "genuine old Bible printed," like the one he produced from under his coat, and said that he would give a hundred dollars for a new one "just like it." Mr. Paschal told him that he was not prepared to print a Bible. A Scotch printer in the office spoke up and said they might take the job and deliver the book in two weeks. When the old gentleman left the office the Scotch printer went over to the bookstore and purchased a bible for \$2, tore out the title page and printed one and pasted it in with the imprint of the Reporter on it. The old gentleman came in on time, spent some half a day in comparing it with the old one; found it correct, paid \$50 for his book and went on his way rejoicing. Hence, Mr. Paschal got the reputation of being the bible printer of Alabama.

**A Well Known Attorney.**

BRUNSWICK, GA., June 26, 1884.—  
Editors Constitution: I desire to make public, through your columns, my experience with a remedy which is made in your city. In the early part of February, last, after a three week's visit north in inclement weather, I was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism of the severe type—my first serious illness (with the exception of yellow fever in 1876) in fourteen years. When taken I was in robust health, weighing 165 pounds, but some what worn and weary with overwork. I was treated first with acids, then with alkaline remedies—each furnishing temporary but no relief from pain, which returned with increased severity at the slightest change in the weather, and each new attack was preceded by a chill and followed by a hot fever. In three weeks my weight was reduced to 130 pounds. I had no appetite nor strength, and was growing weaker each day. I continued changing medicines, and was finally advised by physician, after seven weeks of continued treatment, that my only hope of speedy recovery was to visit the White Sulphur Springs in Florida—a trip which business and other considerations did not permit. In the Savannah News I saw an article from Major Sidney Herber, stating that he had been relieved of rheumatism by Swift's Specific, and I at once commenced to take it. In three days I began to improve, and in three weeks I was free from disease and attending to business. My appetite returned and I rapidly regained the lost flesh. I have waited this long to be sure that my relief was permanent. Should any of your readers be suffering from like mental and physical prostration, and be incited by my experience to find relief, I should be glad to hear from them. Yours respectfully,  
C. P. Goodyear,  
Attorney at Law.

Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y. office, 159 W. 24th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves., Philadelphia office, 1205 Chestnut St.

**Arrest the Murderer.**

**Nonpareil Advertisement.**  
In July last one Martin shot and killed old man Trulock at Pensacola Junction under most revolting circumstances. Martin had betrayed Trulock's daughter, and when the old man approached him on the subject of righting the wrong he had done, the brute shot the father dead on the platform of the station. Martin has never been arrested, though he shows himself often. The authorities of Escambia county owe it to themselves to arrest the man at once.

At the spring term of the circuit court of this county, 1884, a true bill was found against a gentleman of culture and good standing for public drunkenness. He has paid, or will have to pay for the offense. This is exactly legal, and morally right, but an attorney who has had a large practice for a number of years informs us that it is the only instance and victim against which he ever knew the statute enforced.—Deatur News.

**He Held His Position.**

New York Sun  
In speaking of the girl to whom he was engaged he referred to her as his "financier."  
"You mean your fiancée, I guess," it is pronounced "fin-ong-say."  
"I don't care how it is pronounced," she said, "it is my fiancée. She's worth \$50,000."

**Why a Drummer Finished his Journey on a Freight Train as Live Beef.**

"I wonder if that pretty girl over there is not a flirt," said one drummer to another on an incoming Illinois Central train the other day.  
"She looks like it," said his companion, "and what is more, she and I have passed a good many happy hours together. I've staid many a night at her father's house, but I don't do that any more, and if you can make a mash on her, go ahead."

The other drummer went over to where she sat and said:  
"Permit me, madam."  
"Certainly," she replied.  
"My friend over there says he has known you for some time," he continued as he sat down. She blushed and smiled sweetly as she acknowledged the old acquaintance.

"Very nice fellow," said the drummer.  
"Do you think so?" said the woman, modestly.  
"Bully fellow, but he ain't very popular with the girls. Don't seem to care much about 'em."  
"Don't he?" she archely enquired.  
"Not very much."  
"But it's different with me; I like him ever so much."

"Happy old boy! Say, you couldn't love me a little as his proxy, could you?"  
"Goodness, no."  
"Well, that's pretty tough on me, but if you think so much of him, I'll get up and let him come over and sit by you."

"Oh I wish you would." The mother looked red and blue by turns, and got up and went over with inflammatory rheumatism of the severe type—my first serious illness (with the exception of yellow fever in 1876) in fourteen years. When taken I was in robust health, weighing 165 pounds, but some what worn and weary with overwork. I was treated first with acids, then with alkaline remedies—each furnishing temporary but no relief from pain, which returned with increased severity at the slightest change in the weather, and each new attack was preceded by a chill and followed by a hot fever. In three weeks my weight was reduced to 130 pounds. I had no appetite nor strength, and was growing weaker each day. I continued changing medicines, and was finally advised by physician, after seven weeks of continued treatment, that my only hope of speedy recovery was to visit the White Sulphur Springs in Florida—a trip which business and other considerations did not permit.

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C. P. Goodyear,  
Attorney at Law.

**The Peabody Fund.**

New York, Oct. 1.—The trustees of the Peabody educational fund opened their annual session to-day at the 5th Avenue Hotel. There were present Robt. C. Winthrop, President, Hamilton Fish, Gen. U. S. Grant, Wm. Aiken, Wm. M. Evans, Chief Justice Waite, Henry R. Jackson, Col. Theo. Lyman, ex-President Hayes, Thos. C. Manning, Anthony J. Drexel, Samuel A. Greene, Jas. D. Porter and J. L. M. Curry, the general agent, presented his report showing the following distribution of the income of the fund: Alabama, \$5,000; Arkansas, \$2,650; Florida, \$2,100; Georgia, \$4,900; Louisiana, \$2,615; Mississippi, \$2,650; North Carolina, \$5,075; South Carolina, \$4,400; Tennessee, \$12,450; Texas, \$3,750; Virginia, \$2,850; total, \$50,950. The report was accepted.

The treasurer's report, among other things, says the first work of the fund was to aid in the establishment of a public school system. That being unobtainable accomplished the obvious duty now is to look to the character of the schools so as to co-operate most efficiently in making them better. It is gratifying that public sentiment, having been won to favor free schools, is now logically directed to their elevation, which is, of course, to be wrought by the agency of better teaching. The report then speaks highly of the improvements recorded in public schools, normal schools and teachers' institutes all over the broad field where the fund operates. Hampton Normal School and Agricultural Institute, Virginia, says the report, is almost an anomaly in educational work. Its success has been extraordinary, and an important change in the course of study is to be tried. Hereafter each class will be sent out for one year of teaching and other practical work. It is thought that after a year of real life work the student will come back with valuable experience and new purposes. The report of the treasurer was read and adopted, and the old board of officers and old commissioners were continued. The board of trustees will meet again tomorrow.

The Jacksonville Republican is to be forty-nine years old in January. It grows better with age, and is a better paper to-day than ever before in its history.—Birmingham Chronicle.







100



# AN ALABAMA HERO.

Don't Want to Go to Congress But Will Die For Cuba.

Macon Telegraph and Messenger.

During the excitement accompanying the contest in the fifth congressional district of Alabama, the Lone Star, a journal published at Dadeville, unearthed a first-class filibuster. There is a just flavor of revolution and blood about the Lone Star, and this perhaps was the inspiration that introduced to the public through its columns a man destined to high deeds and glory—Charles Lafayette Pearson.

It seems that the Lone Star desired Pearson to carry his eloquence to Washington; but Pearson is determined upon directing that and everything else against Cuba. In fact, he stands toward Cuba just as the man whose name he bears in part stood towards America. Charles Lafayette Pearson is a Cuban patriot born in Dadeville, Ala., who despises congressional honors, and like the "warhorse, scenteth the battle afar and cries ha! ha!"

In reply to the invitation to stand against the funeral orator for congress, he puts such a small honor aside, and writes to the Lone Star:

In the opinion of some, this government will fall because of its vast proportions, but in that there are mistakes. It will grow until the silken folds of its flag float triumphantly over the tropical seas of the south—until the stars and stripes are lost in the grandeur and magnificence of the aurora borealis of the north.

We believe the late Judah P. Benjamin made the mistake of supposing that this government would eventually fall of its own weight. Pearson says it will grow. See how the cunning fellow alludes to the tropical seas, and then suddenly skips to the frozen pole. But Pearson must be mistaken about the "old flag" being lost in the aurora borealis. There have been several ships lost there, and many lives, but Commander Schley brought the flag back, along with the dead and live members of the Greely party. But this is neither here nor there, Pearson says:

And our first step towards the realization of this grand scheme is the acquisition of the island of Cuba. It should be done by neither conquest nor purchase.

He proposes that the Cubans shall revolt, and that Uncle Sam shall look the other way while Pearson breaks the neutrality laws by organizing his armed expedition to help them, and that, taking advantage of his own wrong, the United States government shall accord Pearson and his Cuban friends belligerent rights. This, in brief, is his plan. In return, he will bring Cuba in as a state, with a population composed of indolent and ignorant Cubans and free niggers and barbarians. Taking a long breath over this, he proceeds:

I have written enough. I await a summons, not to the halls of Congress, but to the defense of poor, down-trodden Cuba, and when that summons comes I will backed on my sword and join the adventurous spirits of the south to follow the new humble and battle-stained flag of that ever faithful isle to the grave, or until it shall wave in triumph over the battlements of Moro Castle.

From fear that the Lone Star may not exchange with the Havana dailies, we help to give notice that Pearson is waiting.

He concludes after this fashion, which has something of a sad, poetic tinge about it:

Where'er I may die, be it upon the torrid table land of Mexico, the snow-capped hills of Canada, or upon the shores of lovely Cuba, where the birds ever sing and the flowers always bloom, my last thoughts shall be of my native country, and through my friend or dear one be there to close my eyes in death, I want my bones brought back to my native land and placed in their last resting place side by side with those of my father and mother. And the little birds of my native Alabama will raise their throat to catch within the folds of their tiny cups the last dew drops of the setting sun, to let them fall in the morning as tears of sorrow upon the grave of him whose highest wish was peace, prosperity and happiness of his native country. Sincerely yours,

CHARLES LAFAYETTE PEARSON.

Now there is this about Pearson. He filibusters over two million ground and water. It is a terrible long way from the tropical sea to a journey from Mexico to Canada. But if Pearson must fill, it is to be hoped that the Lone Star will plant him alongside the old folks at home.

But we don't know so well about the violets catching dew from the setting sun. The setting sun does not usually carry many dew drops along with it, and if Alabama violets lie close to the ground like those elsewhere, their cups cannot hold a sufficient quantity of nature's tears to water Pearson's grave in the morning. However, Pearson is entitled to poetic license. We believe there is no license required to go to Cuba.

The Tobacco Crop in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 1.—The tobacco year closed with September. At the annual meeting of the Lynchburg Tobacco Association, today, the secretary reported the sales for the year to be a little over twenty-one million pounds, three million less than the year previous. It is safe to say the incoming crop will be much larger, although it is cut short by drought.

**Jas. S. Kelly.**  
Notary Public and Ex-Officio  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.  
At Oxford, Ala.  
Courts and Saturday in each month  
sept 13-61

## Most Valuable Place for Sale.

The undersigned is now offering his place at Martin's Cross Roads, in Alexandria Valley, for sale. It has 300 acres of fine land, and is in high state of cultivation. Good fencing, fine orchards and fifteen acres set in orchard grass. All improvements good. Good store-house and one of the best stands to sell goods in the country. For terms and further particulars address C. MARTIN, Martin's Cross Roads, Ala.

## Blacksmith and Woodshop.

Depot St., Jacksonville, Ala.

The undersigned has recently opened up an excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best of tools and appliances, and is now prepared to do all work in his line promptly, cheaply and well.

## CHRISTMAS

And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

**HENRY A. SMITH**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer,

ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and sold at unusually low figures.

Illustrated Books, Standard and Catalog Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Paperies, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Motives, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety. Harmoniums, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

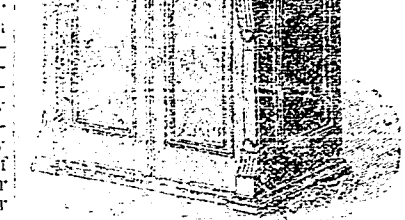
## SILVER PLATED WARE.

Jewelry Cases, Goldsets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc., Steel Engravings, Christmas Cards, Photograph Frames, Picture Cord, Christmas and New Year Cards in Great Variety. Pianos, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited.

H. A. SMITH.

## Wheeler & Wilson

NEW No. 3



It is the most perfect machine ever made, and has no noisy parts. It is the most perfect machine ever made, and has no noisy parts.

Agents Wanted.

Send for circular and terms.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 100, Atlanta, Ga.

## A PRIZE.

Send for circular and terms.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 100, Atlanta, Ga.

## NABERS & MORROW,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Agents for Glass Carley Co. Oils.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Special attention to orders from

grocery stores for Health Lamps, Liquors, Oils, and goods in our line.

## CONCRETE

HOOP

CRACKED HOOPS, SCRATCHES, Spindles and wires

Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

Ask your Storekeeper for it, or write direct to the manufacturers,

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

## HOWARD

Hydraulic Cement!

MANUFACTURED AT CEMENT BARTON CO., GA.

## Ramagnano & Henderson,

Distillers and Dealers in Fine Liquors, Tobaccos, Etc.

HENDERSON'S MILLS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.

## P. O. Cross Plains, - - - - - Ala.

Mr. Ramagnano has just selected the FINEST lot of Lincoln County Whisky to which he calls the attention of his former customers and friends. We manufacture pure corn whisky. Keep on hand Cabinet and Kentucky Rye, Brandies, Gin, Wine &c. We ship goods C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. We keep nothing but pure goods.

## GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.

may 31-7m

C. J. PORTER, C. D. MARTIN, S. R. WILKERSON

## Porter, Martin & Co.,

has just opened a full, fresh and complete stock of

## FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware and Farmer's Supplies.

We expect to keep constantly on hand a good supply of

Corn, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Oats &c.

We expect to sell for cash with the motto,

## "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

You can find us in the

## NEW BRICK CORNER,

Southwest corner Public Square, Jacksonville, Ala.

## CALL AND SEE US.

Respectfully,

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

## ANNISTON ALABAMA.

## WM. M. LINDSAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—

## FURNITURE,

China, Crockery, Glass and Queensware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Etc.

Shut Spring Beds, Spiral Spring Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses, Hair, Moss, Cotton, Shuck and Straw Mattresses, Pillows, Canvas Beds, Mirrors, Large and Small, Perforated Case, Bedstead and Wood Bed Chairs, Frames, Mouldings.

## Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.

## UNDERTAKER

These constantly on hand a full assortment of

Burial Cases, Caskets, Etc.,

Hearse and Carriages furnished at reasonable prices. Orders by mail, telegram or otherwise receive prompt attention day or night.

## ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

## DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

## PURE FRESH BEES,

NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

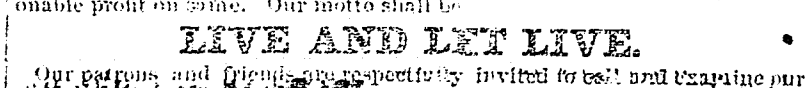
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Has just received a large stock of pure honey of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He keeps a large quantity of the best of the community, and in his selection of stock, has endeavored to meet every requirement.

## The Celebrated Daniel Pratt Improved Revolving Head

## COTTON GIN,

With Improved FEEDER and Condenser



These Gins, Feeders, and Condensers are without a rival, being the only Cotton Gin Machinery which has fully met the wants and the requirements of the Planter and Ginner of Cotton. Send for Circular and Price List.

DANIEL PRATT GIN COMPANY, Partville, Ala.

## NOW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

A. L. STEWART & BRO., DEALERS IN

## JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

W. C. CROW, Proprietor,

Jacksonville, - - - - - Alabama.

This hotel, under its new management has been entirely refurnished. Careful and polite attention given guests. Patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Rooms will meet all reasonable and night. Reasonable rates will be made with monthly board.

## Dr. J. E. CROOK,

OFFERS HIS

## Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Jacksonville, Ala.

apr-82-4f

## BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

G. W. PARSONS, W. L. PEARCE, R. B. KELLY, PARSONS, PEARCE & KELLY,

## Attorneys at Law,

Tallahassee and Oxford, Fla.

Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and Cleburne counties and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Land Litigation, the Investigation of Titles, and suits by and against Corporations—specialties.

## H. B. FEAGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ANNISTON, ALA.

Office near room over Hill, Hardy & Co.'s store, Noble street.

may 25-1y

## BROTHERS & WILLETT,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville and Anniston.

## BISHOP, STEVENSON & HANNA

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

## CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

## ELLIS & WHITESIDE,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

## H. F. Montgomery,

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO

Justice of the Peace,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Court second and fourth Mondays in each month.

## W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER,

And Jeweler,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will repair the Watch and Jewelry requiring on all Good Watches. A Good Stock of materials on hand at all times. Agent for the Elgin Watch Co. and agent for the Meridian Cutlery Co.

## B. G. McCLELEN,

County - - - Surveyor,

## NEW LIVERY STABLE.

CROOK & PRIVETT,

(Successors to McClelen & Crook.)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our

## Vehicles and Harness are New,

AND

## OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will give us a liberal share of patronage, we are, yours, respectfully,

CROOK & PRIVETT.

## W. P. BREWER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

## Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Furniture.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Pickets, Barrels &c.

SALES ROOM—1st Avenue, between 10th and 20th Streets. FACTORY—Corner 16th Street, and 1st Avenue. SAW MILL—Four miles south of the City.

## BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## CROW BROS,

DEALERS IN

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Present their compliments to the public and beg leave to assure them that they have now on hand the largest lot of

## Ready Made Clothing

ever kept by them, which they propose to sell at bottom prices. They have also in stock an excellent line of Ladies Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Brocades, etc., which they propose selling very low; also a general line of

## Family Groceries

always on hand, at lowest possible prices. They propose to sell to suit the times, and will be undersold by no one. The public is respectfully invited to call and see if their representations are not correct.

## UNSURPASSED

STOCK OF

## Spring and Summer Goods

Just received at the new and tastefully arranged Store Rooms of

## ROWAN DEAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN—

## Merchandise and Produce,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Our unusually large and varied Stock of Goods for this season were purchased in New York direct from Importers and Jobbers by our Mr. Rowan, who gave his personal attention to their selection. In

## READY MADE CLOTHING

We carry a much larger stock than ever before. In this department we can show goods from the very finest to the cheapest grades, in the very latest styles. We offer special inducements in prices in this department. Our stock covers everything embraced in a stock of

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We are also Agents for the sale of

THE WINSHIP COTTON GIN AND PRESS,

and other Cotton Gins and lines of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

## STEAM ENGINES,

AND

## The Celebrated Tennessee Wagon,

AND SEVERAL OF THE BEST BRANDS OF GUANOS.

Remember the place. Brick Corner Store, on old site of burnt store of Rowan, Dean & Co.

## LEDBETTER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In

## GROCERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS

—AND—

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

ANNISTON, ALA.

STOCK FULL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

## Specialties.

Flour, Bacon, Lard and Country Produce

Through rates to Anniston on all Railroad lines, enable us to offer as good inducements as Rome or Atlanta merchants can possibly offer. We are enabled to handle cotton and in turn get goods at Rome prices. Planters selling us can get Rome prices for their cotton and in turn get goods at Rome prices. Merchants and give us a call.

In connection with our otherwise large business, we have, full and complete in all its departments, a first-class

## Millinery Establishment.

Ladies are requested to call and look over this branch of our establishment.



ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

## Gleason's Literary Companion.

## THE MOCK MARRIAGE.

BY CAROLINE F. PRESTON.

"The best laid plan of mice and men  
Will often gang agone."

The Parkhurst family consisted of two persons, namely: Mrs. Parkhurst and her daughter Susan. Susan had not yet obtained the right to write Mrs. before her name, although it must be confessed that this was not her fault, nor indeed that of her mother. The latter, by way of keeping up the idea of her daughter's juvenility, used constantly to speak of her as a child; but if the truth be spoken, her age would place her about as near her second childhood as her first. It was a matter of surprise, certainly, that a young lady of Susan's personal attractions (which consisted principally of a pair of lack-a-daisical eyes, and about a dozen straw-colored ringlets) should not have wedded before. But without wasting time in such reflections, we must take things as we find them.

At last Mrs. Parkhurst conceived a brilliant idea.

What it was, will be developed in due time.

Her first step was to put an advertisement of the following purport in the daily paper:

"RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A young man, who can present unquestionable references, will be admitted to the companionship of a refined and cultivated family, who are influenced in admitting a boarder, only by the desire of obtaining the presence and protection of a gentleman inmate. Application may be made to Mrs. Parkhurst, Honeysuckle Cottage."

I may as well say that the Honeysuckle Cottage was a happy thought, and was entirely to be attributed to the brilliant imagination of the authoress of the advertisement, the fact being that there was not a honeysuckle within half a mile of the cottage.

About a week after the insertion of the advertisement, it attracted the attention of a young artist, who was desirous of passing the summer in the country.

"A family of refinement and cultivation," he soliloquized. "Certainly that will be much pleasant than one ill educated and coarse. I think that will be just the place for me. I am only afraid that somebody has got the start of me. However, there is no harm in presenting my claims. I will write on the instant."

He accordingly sat down and penned a note to Mrs. Parkhurst. The widow showed it to her daughter as soon as received.

"Shall we take him 'Susie'?" she said.

"I wish I knew whether he was young and good-looking," said Susan.

"He must be the artist that I have heard the Kendricks speak of," said her mother. "He was down here for a day last summer. If it is he, he is both young and handsome. At any rate we may not get another application, and I think we had better say yes, unless indeed we ask for a personal interview first."

"No mother," said Susan, hastily, "for then he might not find things exactly as he expects."

"You are right, child," said her mother, who was so much in the habit of calling her child in company, that the habit clung to her when they were alone. "You are right. It will be decidedly the most politic thing to write a note of unconditional acceptance."

In pursuance of these wise plans, Charles Hammond was gratified by an assent to his proposal, and at once took measures to have his "traps" forwarded to Honeysuckle Cottage.

When the young man arrived at the two-story house, without a tree or shrub near it, which was afflicted by that appellation—may, when he was introduced to the portly Mrs. Parkhurst and the child, he looked a little disappointed, although of course he did not see fit to express any such feeling. However, after a few days' residence, finding that although his hostess and her daughter were not all he desired, yet that the village was pretty and well adapted to his purpose, and contained a number of agreeable people, he concluded that after all he should enjoy the summer very well.

Certainly, Mrs. Parkhurst and Susan were attentive to him, in deed, sometimes too attentive, as when Susan would volunteer as company him in his walks and chat and sip in a very girlish style, and not a little to his disgust.

Probably Susan might have felt indignant if she had known the secret opinion which the young artist formed of her as a silly and weak-minded old maid. However, she knew nothing of this, and thought she was fast securing the young man's favor, although beyond the common politeness which she should show to acquaintance, he could not be said to have ventured.

So week after week passed without apparently bringing the young

man any nearer to a declaration, although Susan had on various occasions, given him an opportunity to declare his sentiments.

"At length it only wanted two weeks to the first of October, the time at which Charles Hammond had announced his intention of going back to the city. In that short time something must be done. Brief as was the opportunity afforded, Mrs. Parkhurst and Susan resolved that if it was in their power, Mr. Hammond should go back a married man, and that Susan should go back with him."

"Mr. Hammond," said Mrs. Parkhurst, as she was pouring out his tea one evening, "shall you be at leisure next Thursday evening?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply.

"Then will you do us the pleasure to attend a party which my daughter intends to give to some of her young friends on that occasion. We shall try to have a pleasant time."

"I will accept your invitation with a great deal of pleasure, and have no doubt I shall enjoy myself on the occasion."

"I hope you will, Mr. Hammond, for to say the truth, I have got it up chiefly on your account."

"Indeed, madam, I am greatly indebted to you."

"Not at all. You have been with us so long that we expect to miss you a great deal when you go, and hope to make the remainder of your stay as pleasant as possible."

Of course our hero made a suitable reply, and really looked forward to the party with considerable anticipation, as no doubt many of the agreeable people he had met in the village would be present. He felt quite indebted to Mrs. Parkhurst, and concluded that although she was not a liberal hostess, yet that she was a very good sort of a woman after all.

The time slid by, and the time of the party came.

Two guests were well fitted and all seemed pleased.

Susan had a blue dress of presby for the occasion, which served as a rather singular contrast to her mother's attire. However, she seemed to be in the best of spirits, and was a constant talker.

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ined, the young man flew rather than walked to Mr. Bagley's office, and laid the case before him.

"The lady is right," said Mr. Bagley. "A marriage performed by a Justice of the Peace, under any circumstances, is legal."

"Then why did you consent to perform the ceremony?" asked the artist indignantly.

"Because, my young friend," said Mr. Bagley, calmly, "my commission as Justice expired the day before the party."

"Saved! saved!" exclaimed the young man, overjoyed, seizing his hat and hastening back to Honeysuckle Cottage.

The disappointment and rage of Mrs. Parkhurst and Susan can scarcely be imagined when they heard how all their machinations had failed. The coup d'état on which they had so much depended had proved an utter failure.

As for Charles Hammond, he has since married a beautiful girl, but he shudders even now with fright, when he thinks of the narrow chance he ran in the Mock Marriage.

## REFORM.

Let it Begin in the Shape of a Bag Tax.

Tuscaloosa Gazette.

We believe the interests of the people demand that dogs should be made property, and a tax of \$1.50 should be placed upon every head, and that this money should be devoted to the educational fund of each county.

There are 25,957 people in Tuscaloosa county, and there are at least one dog to every three in habitants, which would give us \$39,435 dogs at \$1.50 a head would give the school fund quite a handsome little sum. It will take as much to feed a dog as it will to feed a person, so that our consumption of dog food is \$39,435. It is estimated that the dog tax could be collected. We don't see why.

There is a registration of dogs of voters as a man renders a sworn schedule of his taxable property. Then man don't want to keep a dog, let him kill his surplus stock, skin them, sell the hides and bury the carcasses in your poor fields, and thus enrich your poor soils. A dog that is worth keeping is worth feeding, and a dog that is worth feeding should not be at a tax. The dog tax would be a fair one.

At length there came a bill for the owners of dogs to pay a tax. "Good people," said Mrs. Parkhurst, "I have a plan by which to amuse you."

"What is it?" asked a dozen voices in chorus.

"It is no less than a mock marriage," said Mrs. Parkhurst. "I was present on one occasion when one was performed, and it created a great deal of amusement."

"Oh! it will be just the thing," exclaimed several. "But who will be the parties?"

"Perhaps Mr. Hammond will be so obliging as to serve as bridegroom," said Mr. Parkhurst.

"Oh! certainly," said our hero, gaily.

"And Susan you will consent to acting the part of bride, won't you?"

"Oh! ma, how can you ask me?" said Susan deprecatingly.

"Perhaps," said Charles Hammond, relieved, "some other young lady will."

"Excuse me," said Susan, suddenly recovering herself. "I was at first startled, but will do any thing to oblige."

"But if it would be disagreeable to you," said Charles Hammond, anxiously, "I am sure your mother will not insist on it."

"Yes, she will," said Mrs. Parkhurst, decidedly. "It's only a foolish whim of the child. Mr. Bagley will you perform the ceremony?"

Mr. Bagley was an elderly man of portly make, expressed himself as quite willing, and accordingly asked the regular questions prescribed by law and wound up by a speech of becoming advice.

Every body seemed to enjoy this scene, and it proved the most profitable feature of the evening.

A week more passed, and Charles Hammond prepared to leave town. As he mentioned his purpose to Mrs. Parkhurst, she said, with some regret, "And do you propose to leave your wife behind?"

"My wife?" exclaimed the young man in profound astonishment.

"Certainly," said Mrs. Parkhurst. "You were married to Susan on the evening of the party."

"Oh!" said the young man, relieved and smiling, even near to the mock marriage.

"It was a genuine marriage," said Mrs. Parkhurst. "Mr. Bagley was a Justice of the Peace, and the law makes such a marriage a legal one."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the young man, "that you would not mean to say that you would marry me?"

"We intended to do so," said the young man, "but my daughter, who was with me, said that you were not a Justice of the Peace, and myself as a Justice of the Peace."

In a state of dismay to be imagined, the young man flew rather than walked to Mr. Bagley's office, and laid the case before him.

"The lady is right," said Mr. Bagley. "A marriage performed by a Justice of the Peace, under any circumstances, is legal."

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## REPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

Government Severity with Journalism—Forbidden Books.

Chicago News.

Deeming the press the most dangerous enemy to despotism, the Russian government continues its old-time severity with journalism. Private property in newspaper enterprises has no rights whatever that the government is bound to respect. Government makes its own laws of offenses, itself judges their violation, and without court or trial inflicts such punishment as it deems advisable by its own standard. A paper may be suspended for a time, or suppressed altogether. The authorities may forbid its sale upon the street, or forbid it to publish advertisements. The government dislikes to openly suppress a paper, but is not above accomplishing its end cowardly and indirectly.

Not long ago it became displeased with The Novotcherkassk Don, The Kama Gazette and The Tiflis Obzor. No paper is permitted to discuss political matters at all, or even to print government news that has not been given out officially. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the local censors—there is a censor for every town in which a paper is printed—these journals had contrived to print a few lines of political information. They were ordered to send their proofs to the censor at Moscow, instead of to the local censors. As the journey to Moscow and back takes seven days from Novotcherkassk, twelve days from Kama, and twenty days from Tiflis, the news became ancient before it could be published, and two of the discouraged editors have suspended their papers.

Book stores are quite as carefully guarded as newspaper offices. Keen watch is kept for the circulation of pamphlets or books containing seditious writings. Translations of such works as those of Agassiz, Huxley, Zola, Lassalle, Lockyer, Lecky, Louis Blanc, Lewis, Lyell, Marx, Mill, Ruskin, and Herbert Spencer can be sold only on government permits and are not allowed in the public libraries. Even Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" and "Theory of Moral Sentiments" are outlawed. It will task the imagination of the average American to bring his mind to a realization of the fact that there is an enlightened people forbidden by their government to know what their government is doing, and forbidden to read Agassiz, Huxley, John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, and Herbert Spencer.

## GRUDY GERARD.

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## ALABAMA, WHERE THE DOCTOR WOOD.

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## A FEMALE LOVE OF ROME.

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# Jacksonville Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

## SENATOR PUGH'S SPEECH.

A Fine Presentation of Many Important Questions.

Montgomery Advertiser.

According to an announcement, Hon. James L. Pugh addressed quite a large crowd of the citizens of Montgomery at the courthouse at eleven o'clock last Saturday the 18th inst. It was feared that on account of Saturday being an exceedingly important and busy day, he would have a very slim audience, and it was gratifying to see him more present than could have been expected. He was introduced to the audience by L. E. Sayre, Esq., a gentleman who began his professional career about the same time and in the same place (Eufaula) that Mr. Pugh did. Without any effort at display, Mr. Pugh brought into review the important questions of the day. He congratulated the people on the harbingers of a Democratic victory in November, and drew much comfort from Ohio, because of the fact that the Democrats in the late election they came so much nearer victory than was any time hoped for by those who kept close and constantly posted as to the situation. He referred to the vast army of speakers, the immense corruption fund, and the army of United States marshals brought in to enforce the law, and the wonder was, under all the circumstances, that the Republican majority was not twice what it turned out to be. The October tactics cannot be repeated in November, for are many more doubtful states that will require attention and there can be no concentration on one. He felt confident that New York and Indiana would go for Cleveland and Hendricks, and even if no other Northern State gave them their votes then the election was secured, as they would receive the support of the "Solid South." He criticized Blaine and considered his nomination as an insult to the moral sentiment of the country and a challenge of the capacity of the people for self-government.

Referring to home matters he dwelt eloquently upon Alabama's great natural resources and the attention they were attracting in all sections of the Union. To properly utilize these resources an increase of cheap transportation was necessary. Combination of men and capital could build R. R., but it required Federal aid to open and improve the rivers and harbors. They were then free to all who chose to navigate them. For these reasons he had urged Alabama's interests in the Senate in the matter of appropriations. The Muscle Shoals appropriation was cut down by the Senate committee to \$250,000, but at his earnest request the original amount, \$350,000, was put back. It will not be long before those shoals will be overcome and boats be passing from New Orleans, St. Louis and Pittsburgh as far as Chattanooga. The Coosa river he regards as one of the grandest streams of the world, and when opened will have a wonderful effect on the prosperity of the State and country. The obstructions are removed from Rome to Greensport, and about \$1,750,000 would make it navigable to Venable. This enterprise he holds to be of prime importance and can be accomplished in a few years. The improvement of the Warrior river can be perfected to the coal fields at a very moderate cost, and when done, he has the highest authority for the statement that coal laid down in Mobile will not cost over \$1.50. He drew a graphic picture of the effect of making Mobile, as she would be, the cheapest port in the world. The two oceans would be navigated by steam vessels getting their fuel from our own port. The aggregate cost of perfecting Alabama's water highways was authorized by the highest authority to say would not exceed \$3,500,000. The officials who make the estimates and control the works are men of stainless character and in all the corruptions of the day none had been charged against them.

Mr. Pugh advocated the bill which passed the Senate, making large appropriations aggregating \$77,000,000 in some ten years for educational purposes. He fully explained the measure, argued that it left the State full and absolute control of the fund and paid it over for disbursement to the State Superintendent.

The amount that Alabama would receive would be as much as the State now pays—some \$500,000, which would double the time in which the public schools are now taught. Referring to criticisms of the measure, he said the bill as it passed the Senate was not the one originally introduced by Senator Blair, but it was largely a bill drawn by himself as a member of the committee to which it had been referred. The main features had been incorporated in a bill which passed the preceding Senate almost unanimously. The Democratic platform adopted at

Chicago favors appropriations for the common schools and the last Legislature of Alabama adopted joint resolutions urging Alabama's Senators and Representative to vote for a similar measure then pending in Congress. He said no man living would be farther from voting for any proposition which even tolerated the idea of Federal control of or interference with education. He confessed that the effect it might have on the colored population was a difficult one to solve, but while they would get some benefit from the bill, the white would get it in still larger proportions because of their numerical superiority. Guarded as it was by every possible restriction and safeguard, he did not think the appropriation would result otherwise than in good for the rising generation and the country at large.

The tariff, Mr. Pugh said, was a vast subject—too much so to allow of his attempting to discuss it except in the most general and cursory manner. In a rapid way he commented on testimony taken before the Senate labor committee in reference to many phases of this complex subject. He was very clear in stating his position in favor of revising, reducing and reforming the present tariff, which he pronounced a fraud and imposition on the country. This matter could be so adjusted as not to disarrange any business enterprise or to cripple any industry. The main object of a tariff should be revenue to meet the expense of the government and any feature of a tariff which imposed duties with the object and intent of preventing importation was a wrong upon the people and in the nature of a bounty to the few at the expense of the many.

In concluding Mr. Pugh said that those who wanted to invest in a country wanted the security of good economical and honest government. This security was furnished by Alabama to all who would come and settle in our midst, for the State and county administrations came up to those requirements. With the election of a Democratic President there would be a wholesome change for the better in the Federal office holding situation. In this connection he referred to the appointment of Strobach to be the marshal for this district while he was under six indictments in the United States District Court. During the last session of the Senate every appointment was in for confirmation by the President for the State of Alabama was rejected because of the personal unfitness of the person appointed. Of course, to secure rejection, some Republicans had to vote with the Democrats, as the former are in the majority in the Senate.

Again expressing great confidence in the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and thanking the audience for their courtesy in coming out to hear him at a busy time and on a busy day, and for the attention they had paid him, he closed his exceedingly able, entertaining and instructive remarks.

Mr. Pugh speaks in Greenville to-morrow, and leaves for that place this morning. His friends here have greatly enjoyed his visit, and while some may differ with him on some subjects, all have the profoundest respect for him as an able and honest man, and as a Senator who reflects great credit upon the State of Alabama.

The Louisville Courier Journal, speaking of a republican contemporary's attempt to caricature Mr. Blaine's tariff argument, recalls Mr. Randolph's story of the negro fisherman. The colored fisherman fell asleep while waiting for a bite, and at the critical moment along came a huge "drum," taking his bait.

And into the water went the fish. And for many a day he was heard. And his last remark was a benediction.

The poet concluded his narrative with the statement that the fisherman who found them side by side, so looped and tangled together.

"Thought it would never be known, After all their thinking and reasoning, Whether this negro was a cunning, or the fish had gone out a niggering."

A Proper Answer.

Replying to a correspondent of the New York Times says:

Revenue reform and a reduction of burdensome taxation have been steadily advocated by this journal for 15 years. Free trade has never advocated. The difference between revenue reform and free trade is known and recognized by every body except bigoted protectionists and those supporters of Mr. Blaine who, like himself, are dishonest.

It is said that Mrs. Blaine is so afflicted with exposure of her relations to the secret marriages, that she vows that she will never go to Washington again unless Mr. Blaine is elected President.

## The Solid South.

New York Times.

There is much force in the reasoning of Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, in regard to the "solid South" with which the Blaine managers are seeking, with little success, to scare the Northern voter. He said recently at Holly Springs:

"The just and intelligent of the North have no apprehension that the South, either solid or divided, can control the action of the Government against the interests of the North. They have seen the South, through her Representatives and Senators, present in Congress, sometimes as part of the majority in both houses, without deducting anything from the national honor or doing any harm to national prosperity. There is no such thing as a solid South as a factor in legislation. Upon every question of national policy affecting either our foreign or our internal interests the Southern members show as great diversity of sentiment and independence of action as any other section, and perhaps more."

This is literally true. In the last two Congresses the Southern members have been divided on the tariff, on resolutions as to the currency, on the Bankrupt act, on the laws relating to land grants, on the pension bills, (though as to these the great majority have voted steadily for the highest grants,) and, particularly, on the civil service act, which received some of its strongest support and some of its bitterest opposition from the South. There is not a single important measure suggested by the platform of either national party this year on which the Southern members would not be distinctly divided.

## STARRED FOUR TIMES.

Mr. A. B. Johnson, of Oxnana, Probably Fatally Struck by Young Mr. Constantine.

Atlanta Constitution.

Oxnana, Ala., Oct. 18.—[Special.] Mr. A. B. Johnson, the president of the Coalburg mining company, and a brother of Mr. J. W. Johnson, president of the Georgia Pacific railroad, was seriously, if not fatally, stricken at the hotel here at this place yesterday.

He went to Oxnana yesterday to collect a settlement for some coal which had been received by Oxnana parties. Mr. Constantine had given security for the payment of the debt. Mr. Johnson suggested to the parties who were brickmakers that he would accept brick in payment at the rate of one dollar per thousand. They wanted instead one dollar and a half. This led to quarrels between both parties. Mr. Johnson returned to Oxnana, and was followed by the Messrs. Constantine, father and son, to the platform of the hotel, where the subject was again broached. In the discussion the elder Constantine called Mr. Johnson a liar, whereupon he was immediately struck by that gentleman. A short scuffle ensued, and as the other Constantine was engaging the attention of Mr. Johnson the son came up from behind with a knife, made a lung around his neck for his throat. In doing so he missed his neck, but instead made a frightful gash across his nose. He turned to meet his new assailant and as he did so the father Constantine attacked him with a whip. He turned back again at the last attack, and as he did so the young man came at him from behind and stabbed him three times—twice in the face and one deep cut five inches through the lung. Parties interested and further bloodshed was prevented. A call was made on the marshal of the town to arrest Constantine, but he refused to do so without a warrant. He gave himself up to-day, but was at once given freedom on bail. President John W. Johnson, of the Georgia Pacific, came for his brother in his private car, and has taken him to Birmingham. His wound is pronounced exceedingly dangerous. The Constantines were both formerly residents of Atlanta, and are well to do here.

Chief Justice Brickett, of the Supreme Bench of this State having resigned, Associate Justice Stone will probably succeed him. Hon. David Clifton will likely be called upon to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Stone. If he will accept the appointment.

Call on Him.

Messrs. Robt. Adams and A. O. Stewart have located an excellent gin at the old Abernathy tan yard and are now prepared to gin cotton on short terms. Everything is now made and the gin is of the Magnolia make. Give them a trial. sep20-mos.

## Death of Mr. A. J. Clark, formerly a Resident of Jacksonville.

We take the worthy tribute to this noble man, printed below, from the Cleburne (Tex.) Telegram, published at the home of Mr. Clark.

Died, on Sunday night, October 12th, Mr. A. J. Clark of congestion of the liver.

A noble heart has ceased to beat forever. The heroic spirit, which never bowed to earthly adversity and suffering, has left the mouldering casket and plumed its flight toward the echoless shore. The fete once lit up by the fire of a fearless soul, now mingles with another earth. The eyes which once looked out with dauntless courage upon the crimson tide of battle and blanching shot, while shot and shell rained like torrents from a mountain cloud, are cold in the silent chambers of the tomb. The splendid heroism, which carried him in the fore-front of many a deadly charge, quailed not when the wings of the dark death angel, hovered around his bed-side. The modest and shrinking nature, which made him the idol of a refined and loving family-circle, far away in Alabama, developed into the knightliest courage, when the wild waves rolled and roared around the frail bark, out upon the great ocean of misfortune. The writer, when a child, knew this brave and tender man, who now sleeps far from the land of his fathers. His family was wealthy, honored and influential. He left the Naval Academy in the spring time of youth, to fight for the liberty of his country, and of all Shamon's death-defying spirits who rushed down into the whirlwind of battle or even in gay defiance through the fire of the enemy, Alabama's boy won the name of the bravest of the brave. Our dear friend was generous and true. No appeal ever fell upon his sympathetic heart unheeded. Referring and unassuming disposition, yet bold, independent in his opinions, policy with him was an unknown principle. With his friends his heart and his life were at their disposal. To a comrade he was gentle and courteous, and no man ever bowed with more dignified deference in the presence of suffering and sorrowing womanhood. He was known and loved for his sterling integrity, his unswerving devotion to the principles of those whom he served.

Over yonder in a beautiful granite home upon the view that fills of his native Alabama, there are tears to-night. The burdened monotone of a father's sorrow has been caught up by listening spirits and laid upon the great sympathetic heart of God. Who knows but what a heavenly visitant sent by an angel mother from Paradise stood with healing in his wings, by the dying bed-side of the worn and weary wanderer. He is gone—let him sleep. There was no braver soldier, no truer friend, no nobler man. With all his faults, we love him still, and as we stoop to drop a tear and plant a flower upon his grave, we will remember that there is a God, "who is too good to be unkind, too wise to err, and we will ask Him to open the windows of heaven and let the sunshine stream through the clouds, down into the death darkened home in Cleburne.

Was There a Female Popul?

Editor Times.—A communication appeared in last Sunday's issue of *The Times*, quoted from *The Union Springs Herald*, answering the above question to the affirmative. May I trespass on your space in order to reply to that article? The writer answers a question asked two years ago, and proposes to give a solution which settles the matter beyond a doubt. The authority quoted is the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. L. M. Gorrie, published in 1854. This work states in substance that a female, concealing her sex, succeeded in being ordained priest and ascended the papal throne in A. D. 854, assuming the title of John VIII, and had for predecessor Leo IV and for successor Benedict III, reigning one year, one month and four days. In my historical reading the date used is 855 and the two years and some months and days; but writers on fiction need not be particular about dates. To establish these facts Gorrie quotes the following Danish authorities: Platina, Petau, Flavius Illiricus and a high church writer, Nossim, implying that being *heavenly*, they and the authorities they rely upon must needs be impartial. The reader will judge for himself whether the writer of a Methodist Episcopal history is likely to be impartial, and whether he is likely to select unprejudiced witnesses. Whether he has done so in fact will be judged from what follows. I shall be as brief as I can in quoting authorities. The Encyclopedia Amer-

icana says that the history of Pope Joan "is a story long believed in, but now regarded as a fiction; that it was not mentioned by any contemporary writer hostile to the Roman See, and since Blondell's 'Eclaircissement sur une femme,' has been considered a mere fable." Appleton's Cyclopaedia calls Joan "a fictitious female personage." The fiction was first found in the chronicle of Marcanus Scutari, a Monk of Paddy, in the eighteenth century but that it was interpolated and not found in the earliest copies. It adds that the chronicle of Martenus Palonus, who is the second great authority for the fiction, cites an interpolated copy of Anastasius a contemporary writer, and that the story is completely disproved by Blondell a protestant writer. Amsterdam 1849.

The Encyclopedia Britannica also relegates Joan to the region of romance, and states that the story is entirely discredited by later researches and quotes the celebrated German historian Doelenger still living as a conclusive authority. Referring to Doelenger's "History of the Church" we find the following: "Between Leo IV and his immediate successor, Benedict III, fable has placed the female Pope Joan. This fiction is not found in any historian from the ninth to the eleventh century. It is devoid of all historical foundation, and has been regarded only as a paradox by late writers." In a later work entitled "The papal" fable of the Middle Ages, and which has been translated in England and in this country, Doelenger critically examines all the authorities and draws the same conclusion. Gibbon, the infidel historian, who is not likely to be partial to the Roman See, writes thus: "Pope Joan" has been "annihilated by two learned Protestant historians, Blondell and Bayle, but their brethren were scandalized by this equitable and generous criticism. Spontaneous and unprovoked attempts to give this poor queen of centurion, the reader can now conclude for himself whether the question, and will only add that my authorities are truly impartial, cannot be sectarian and present the conclusion of enlightened modern criticism. I should have taken notice of the fact that Joan is expelled and expelled, and that I know that the women of our people are easily deceived, and having no opportunities to verify their narratives are obliged to accept what they read second-hand."

NEW YORK AND VICTORY.

Cleveland Will Carry the People's Vote.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Mr. J. B. Cornwell, of Rochester, New York, who represents a large carriage factory in New York city, is stopping at the Windsor. He is a gentleman of unusual intelligence and of wide acquaintance with the people of the wealthiest and most prominent cities of Rochester. In answer to inquiries regarding the political outlook in the Empire State, Mr. Cornwell said to me: "I believe in Cleveland."

"Mr. Cleveland will carry New York State and will be elected. I am a Republican, but I can't swallow Blaine, and there are thousands like me in the State. We can't go Blaine, and we are going to add in Mr. Cleveland's election. The Republican defection is widespread and earnest."

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state, a man who is now most prominently mentioned for the Secretaryship of the Treasury in Arthur's cabinet. I asked him if he intended voting for Blaine. "No, sir," he said, "I shall not vote for Blaine. It is pretty for me to vote the Democratic ticket, but I feel that honesty compels me to vote for Cleveland." He is a good man, an honest man, a great man. Blaine is great in nothing but in his dishonesty. I was astonished to hear this Republican talk so. I knew that tens of thousands of Republicans had cut loose from Blaine, but I hardly hoped that the leaders would do so. And look at the independent press! The combined circulation of the Cleveland papers in New York and Brooklyn is a half million copies daily. The *Tribune* is the only paper of any note in the metropolis that is supporting Blaine."

Jacksonville and Gadsden R. R.

The Birmingham Age, in a five column article on Gadsden and her growing prospects for the future, discusses among other things her transportation facilities, and in doing so, thus incidentally alludes to the Railroad now in process of construction between Jacksonville and Gadsden. The Age is an unusually well-informed and accurate journal, and it is to be presumed that it is in possession of facts that justify it in the prediction of so early a completion of the Road.

"The town has a telephone exchange, and its transportation facilities are excellent. In addition to the railroad from Attalla, there is now in course of construction a new railroad to Jacksonville. Most of the grading is done, and the remainder will be completed within three months, as soon as practicable the track will be laid, as proposals have already been received for furnishing fish-bars and spikes. This road, of which Gen. W. H. Benson is president, will connect Jacksonville with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia system, and it is proposed to extend it to the State line in the direction of Carleton, Ga., at which point they will be met by the Central railroad, giving air line direct air line connection with Savannah. The prospect of an early completion of the Coosa and Tennessee Rivers railroad affords another outlet for Gadsden by rail. Gadsden on account of water competition, enjoys cheaper freight rates than any other town in north Alabama. A line of steamers is run regularly on the Coosa river, during the whole year from Rome to Greensport twenty miles below Gadsden; within the next six months the Coosa will be opened to Riverside, and boats will make regular trips from Rome to Riverside, affording a direct connection with the Georgia Pacific railroad. This will open up immense deposits of brown hematite ore in close proximity to the river between Greensport and Riverside, as well as the celebrated Ragland coal mines in St. Clair county, worked by the government during the war. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the last Congress for this purpose and a large surplus of the last appropriation still remains in the treasury."

GLASS HOUSES.

Those Who Live in Glass Houses Should Not Throw Stones.

It is amusing to see how tenderly certain blood-red remedies are treated by some of our writers. The proprietors of Dr. B. B. B. would say most confidently that their remedy is a sure cure for all sorts of ailments. It would not be those who do not understand the modes of fraud of that which they offer. Our own long experience in the profession precludes such an idea. The need for blood remedies is large and broad affording ample room for all present aspirants. We do not desire to close the door against others, neither shall it be closed against us. B. B. B. is the quickest remedy, does not contain mineral or vegetable poison, does not irritate, and is in the mold as an infallible competitor in public favor.

Daniel in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—William Daniel, the prohibition candidate for vice-president, arrived to-day with his wife and proceeded to Union Springs. He spoke there to-day to a good audience, and returned here to-night, stopping at the Windsor hotel. He will speak here, but goes to Birmingham to-morrow to address the people there.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 19.—The heavy smoke and grist mill of A. Rosenbaum, at Meridian Miss., were burned early this morning and forty-one head of horses roasted alive. The fire broke out near the entrance and the entire building was wrapped in flames in an instant. Only nine of the fifty horses in the stable were rescued, and the shorts and groans of the two score of animals, as they burned to death, was awful. The total loss will exceed \$36,000 and the insurance is very light.

Oh! it is the Southern Confederacy Mr. M. Halstead is afraid of. Still this is nothing new. He was afraid of it during the war and the feeling has grown to be a habit. Sometimes we are inclined to feel sorry for Mr. M. Halstead.—*Constitution.*

## NORTHERN BULLDOZING.

The South's Cap of Bitterness Now Held to Other Eyes.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—In commenting upon the supervision of the polls on election day, and the appointing of deputy U. S. marshals and deputy sheriffs, the *Times* this morning prints the following: "Democrats that is to say, one hundred of them, organized yesterday what they are pleased to style a vigilance committee. It is composed of determined men who are resolved that no intimidation or violence shall rule at the Chicago polls, and their orders are to provoke no fight themselves, nor to indulge in any so long as the contest is merely wordy, but any bulldozing is attempted by the negro, or other deputy marshals, to resist it, and if any Democrat is shot to see to it that the shooter at one suffers the same fate. So the matter now stands, and if the feeling keeps growing in intensity, there will be serious trouble in Chicago on election day."

Fraud and Intimidation in Cincinnati.

Special to the Times Democrat.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—A gentleman from New Orleans, who spent election day here and visited the polls, said: "I was in New Orleans during the days of bayonet rule, and the intimidation by Federal forces with muskets there was not a whit greater than the intimidation here in Cincinnati on Tuesday by United States Marshals with their double action bulldog revolvers."

An Englishman on a visit to this country said: "This sight is enough for me. This is your boasted American liberty. Why, men in England coming to intimidate voters in this style would not be suffered to live a minute."

In the nineteenth ward, a citizen, who owned property there, in which he had lived for twenty years, was compelled to swear in his vote. He used to be a Republican, and was once elected street commissioner on an Independent ticket. This time he voted the Democratic ticket.

At the polls the United States deputy marshals stood in line near the entrance, facing the voting place, both hands in their pockets. The Democrats are preparing to appoint an immense force of deputy sheriffs to prevent a recurrence of this sort of intimidation at the November election.

There has never been a more outrageous and deliberate piece of villany than the shameless doctoring of the Ohio election returns by the republicans. From their dispatches an unprejudiced, or honest man would have thought that they had gained a great and glorious victory and that the democrats had sustained a crushing defeat which would disable them in the coming November campaign. A mere exact statement shows that the democrats have gained a signal victory. The people of Ohio have declared by their vote on the only national question before them that they prefer a democratic administration, in national affairs, by the election of eleven democratic congressmen and ten republicans. That was the only national question involved and that was carried by the democrats.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

The prohibitionists have a most worthy standard bearer in John T. St. John. Honest, eloquent and thorough, he commands respect and admiration wherever he appears. In a speech to an immense audience at the Brooklyn rink on Tuesday, referring to Mr. Blaine, in whose favor the speaker had been asked to withdraw, Mr. St. John said: "When brought face to face with the liquor question, in his own state, instead of displaying a white plume, showed the white feather. They've got to give me a man if they ask me to withdraw in his favor."—*Birmingham Age.*

Forty-five Horses Burned.

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## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opened with a large faculty and increased facilities, on Monday, September 1st, 1884. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both vocal and instrumental, and Art, will be taught by qualified instructors. The Faculty is:

J. G. RYAN, Jr., D. D., A. C., President, Higher Mathematics and Physics.  
J. H. CHAPPEL, A. M., Vice-President, English Literature and History.  
MISS SARAH J. LEE, A. M., Secretary, Latin and French.  
MISS L. A. VANCE, A. M., Treasurer, Book-keeping and Arithmetic.  
MISS L. A. VANCE, A. M., Instructor in Music.  
MISS L. A. VANCE, A. M., Instructor in Art.  
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The undersigned is now offering his place in the Cross Roads, in Alexander Valley, for sale. It has 200 acres of fine land, and is in high state of cultivation. Good fencing, fine orchard, and fifteen acres set in fine crops. A fine barn, and one of the best stands to sell goods in the country. For terms and further particulars address C. MARTIN, Martin's Cross Roads, Ala.

## Blacksmith and Woodshop.

My shop is located in the city of Jacksonville, Ala. I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing and woodwork. I have a large stock of iron and steel on hand, and a large stock of lumber. I am prepared to do all kinds of work at short notice. My prices are low, and my work is guaranteed.

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For all their complaints to the public and to have to assure them that they have not been deceived.

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